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THE CIVIL WORKS ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM

IN PENNSTLVANIA

NOVEMBER 15, 1933 to MARCH 31, 1934

FEDERAL CIVIL WORKS ADMINISTRATION FOR PENNSYLVANIA
FARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

APRIL 1934

# SECTION I

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF IN PENNSYLVANIA

PRIOR TO THE INAUGURATION OF THE

CIVIL WORKS ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM

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# FOREWORD

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#### FOREWORD

With the most objective consideration of all its shortcomings, so obvious in hindsight, one cannot escape the conclusion
that the C.W.A. Program was a magnificent experiment. The bold conception and courageous leadership of the Federal Authorities in Washington presented a real challenge at its outset. Particularly for
those who have been concerned with the depressing picture of relief
during previous months, it was truly a new deal. Enthusiasm was manifested on all sides by those identified with the program. Up to this
time one continually had the sense of retreat -- here was the attack at
last:

The previous futile work relief programs which aimed to provide useful employment were, for the most part, a perversion of sound employment principles. Destitution had usually been the primary qualification for employment on these programs. The C.W.A. Program established a new conception. Ability and willingness, not need, became the primary basis for employment.

Here, then, was the assumption of the responsibility of Government to the victims of industrial dislocation. Here was a program that looked beyond the mere building of roads or scratching about parks -- a program that recognized something more than the basic "bread and butter" needs of the unemployed. Here at last was a recognition of the fact that the greater need can only be realized when the artisan, the skilled mechanic, the artist, the professional man and we man, and the white collar worker

are provided useful work which hard-bought experience and years of training have fitted that person to do.

While the Civil Works Administration recognized the greater economic need of a large group of people by drawing a portion of those employed from relief rolls, it did not stop there. It recognized also that the relief rolls include only about one-third of the unemployed, vast numbers of whom were at the end of their economic and spiritual resources as a result of months and even years of unemployment.

Eighty per cent of the placements on the program for Pennsylvania gave employment to unskilled labor -- but one of its splendid features was that twenty per cent of the number of persons placed comprised the skilled and tochnical workers, the white collar employee and the artist.

large number of unemployed citizens at a time when business recovery was beginning to slacken came at a most opportune time. What the trend in business activity, unemployment, and relief easeload would have been had not the Civil Works Administration been initiated cannot be determined. No proof other than the volume of purchasing power made available is needed, however, to maintain the premise that the Civil Works Administration program substantially belstered economic and social conditions during a winter which otherwise might have been the worst winter during the depression.

In general, the projects which were prosecuted by the <sup>C</sup>ivil Works Administration afforded a substantial economic and social return to the community in which they were undertaken.

It is impossible to measure benefits in the form of improved morale and rehabilitation, but probably these were the most important



values that were derived from the experiment. Unfortunately, the greater part of these benefits were only transitory. One need only look at the graphic chart on page seventy-five which indicates the rapid acceleration of persons employed and wages paid, rising almost vertically to a peak and showing an almost equally precipitous decline, to realize the shattered hopes of thousands who were employed only to be dropped again overnight. It is safe to conclude that the morale of those unfortunate people was worse upon losing their Civil Works employment than if they had never enjoyed this brief period of employment.

The Civil Works Administration Program has since been succeeded by the Relief Work Program. The latter Program already shows signs in many instances of falling into many of the evils which the Civil Works Administration Program temporarily suspended. The cumulative experience of recent years, we believe, indicates that any far-reaching program of public works should not be founded primarily on relief need. One is justified on the basis of experience of the Civil Works Administration Program in believing that it would be a means of doing away with uneconomic and socially undesirable work relief programs. It is our conclusion, therefore, that the Relief Work Program is a step backward.

Perhaps some of the reasons for this retreat may be found in some of the early faults of the C.W.A. Program. Mainly, we think these faults may be ascribed to the fact that undue emphasis was placed on speed in getting the program under way, without sufficient time for adequate planning and preparation. While we believe that the circumstances facing the country last November were sufficient cause to justify pressure in getting the program under way, we seriously question as to whether speed should have been the controlling purpose.



edly encouraged multitudes of people to believe that there would be a job for everyone who applied. In Pennsylvania, more than a million people registered for employment on the C.W.A. Program, while in the peak week there were some 319,000 people who received employment.

In order to facilitate this registration, it had been necessary to organize National Reemployment Service Offices in fiftyfive counties in the State. In many cases these offices were manned
with inexperienced employment personnel. Facilities of the State Employment Offices in the remaining twelve counties had to be greatly
expanded. Overnight it had been necessary to assemble a staff of over
3,000 persons to administer the employment program, few of whom had
worked together before that time -- it was a question of organizing
on the run.

It is a tremendous tribute to the enthusiasm, competence, and conscientious purpose of the local administrators that mobilization took place with so little delay. That within the first month nearly 8,000 individual projects were approved and work provided for more than 300,000 people is evidence of the rapid mobilization which occurred. It is only surprising under such circumstances that the degree of accomplishment and the integrity of administration did not suffer more.

The whole-hearted cooperation of the people of the State was amply in evidence at the outset of the program when nearly 2,000 persons representing public officials, and the officials of civic, industrial, and labor organizations from every county in the State assembled in Harrisburg on less than forty-eight hours' notice and pledged their

enthusieric support. During the continuance of the program it was of the occasions indeed that general public support was found wanting.

However, no amount of ability, good will or enthusiasm could substitute for the lack of time to plan and develop the program in such a way as to secure maximum benefits to all concerned. Without the great pressure for speed, the selection and location of projects would have resulted in maintaining a better balance of all elements throughout the program. This, in turn, would have permitted the elimination of the few undesirable projects which slipped through in the rush. With more time for planning, projects could have been better located with reference to the places where need, arising from unemployment, was greatest. Thus more real economic relief would have been derived from the employment provided and the projects as a whole would have returned greater value to the community.

In addition to the social lesses which were suffered from the drastic demobilization of the program, there is no doubt that not a little economic loss also resulted. Coupled with the curtailment of the program, there was a slewing down due to weather conditions occasioned by the severest winter in recent years. At March 31, there were nearly 4,000 incomplete prejects which would require an expenditure of nearly \$20,000,000 in labor alone to complete. These projects are being completed as rapidly as possible with the limited funds available to the Relief Work Division.

The weaknesses of the C.W.A. Program cannot obscure its accomplishments. Confusion resulted from the speed with which the program was initiated. The emphasis upon speed in putting persons to work in



the conduct of the program created serious administrative problems, particularly as the program was pushed more rapidly than an administrative organization could be effected. The sharp curtailment which occurred helped create misunderstandings on the part of the public and the parsons employed on the program.

The fact that it was primarily a recovery measure was never fully understood by the general public. The reason for this probably lies in the fact that it was so closely identified with the relief administration.

But with all, and in the face of these weaknesses, the program achieved much genuine success in fulfilling its objective as a recovery measure — it created a cycle wherein purchasing power circulated through the whole of the economic fabric. The work accomplished od benefitted communities and the purchasing power placed in the hands of the C.W.A. workers not only provided funds with which to supply the needs of life but also raised morale and spirit. It is especially unfortunate that the hasty demobilization of the program happened just at the time when most of its serious problems had been everence.

Thus much of its accomplishment was undone.

Ein A. Bidall.



#### CHAPTER I

# THE UNEMPLOYLENT AND RELIEF SITUATION IN PENNSYLVANIA ON NOVEMBER 15, 1935

At the time the Civil Works Administration Program was initiated there were approximately 325,000 cases (families and non-family individuals) on relief in the State of Pennsylvania. The number of cases receiving relief from State and Federal funds (presented in Table I and Chart I of Chapter 2) increased rapidly from the time of the establishment of the State Energency Relief Board on August 19, 1932 until May 1933 when a peak of 455,000 cases were on relief. From May until Soptember the case load showed a marked docline to approximately 318,000. During October and November there was a slight increase, due in part to the leveling off of the rate of recovery which had started in March. It is usual, however, for the number of families in need of relief to increase during the fall months.

The trend of unemployment in the State of Pennsylvania has shown a similar trend. The estimated number of unemployed in the State of Pennsylvania, based on the reports of the Department of Labor and Industry, reached its peak in March 1933 at approximately 1,379,000. The estimated number of unemployed then decreased steadily until November 1933, when the estimated number unemployed was approximately 893,000, a decrease of 486,000 from the peak in March.

Generally, business activity in the State of Pennsylvania showed a marked improvement in the spring and summer months of 1933 following

1.		

President Roosevelt's inauguration in March. The recovery program in this State, however, was showing signs of stalling for a period of several weeks before the Civil Works Administration Program was initiated.

The Civil Works Administration Program was announced and initiated at a very fortunate time. The signs of a slackening rate of recovery or even a possible business relapse were becoming apparent; the winter months when relief case loads normally increase were at hand - the Civil Works Administration Program was thus unaugurated at a time when the recovery program needed re-enforcement. The fellowing section gives a more complete description of unemployment and relief conditions in Pennsylvania during the fourteen months preceding the Civil Works Administration Program.



#### CHAPTER II

THE VOLUME OF UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF
UNDER THE STATE EMERGENCY RELIEF BOARD
SEPTEMBER 1, 1932 THROUGH OCTOBER, 1933.

### Trend in Caseload and Unemployment

Approximately 600,000 different Pennsylvania families representing some 2,600,000 persons had been granted unemployment relief at sometime in the fourteen-month period from September 1, 1932, through October, 1933. The number of families receiving relief at any one time showed considerable change, but the movement over the entire period presented a smooth curve rising from approximately 147,000 at the end of September, 1932, to 455,000 in May, 1933, and then decreasing steadily to 324,000 at the end of October, 1933.

The number of families and non-family individuals receiving relief at the end of each month from September, 1932 to October, 1933, is shown on Table I. This table also shows the number of persons unemployed in Pennsylvania at the middle of each month during the same period. These data are shown graphically in Chart I.

The number of families on relief increased steadily from the end of September, 1932, to 455,000 at the end of May, 1933. The increase in case load during this period was due partly to increasing unemployment and relief needs and partly to the fact that the State Board was becoming organized throughout this period and was, therefore, gradually taking over the relief cases which previously had been taken care of by private agencies and local government units.



TABLE I

TOTALLY UNEMPLOYED PERSONS AND NUMBER OF

CASES ON RELIEF IN PENNSYLVANIA

September, 1932 Through October, 1933

		Number Unemployed*	Cases on Relief**
September, 1932	• •	1,203,186	146,959***
October, 1932		1,099,444	213,874
November, 1932	• •	1,099,841	266,141
December, 1932		1,113,996	319,093
January, 1933		1,309,850	366,928
February, 1933		1,321,842	415,397
March, 1933		1,379,351	437,035
April, 1933		1,346,549	444,602
May, 1933		1,314,835	454,88 <del>4</del>
June, 1933		1,259,987	432,533
July, 1933		1,147,179	392,605
August, 1933		1,037,606	341,107
September, 1933		909,363	318,114
October, 1933		906,787	323,601

<sup>\*</sup> Middle of Month (Bureau of Accounts and Statistics, Department of Labor and Industry Estimates).

The number of unemployed in the State increased during six of the eight months in which the number of relief cases was increasing. The rate of increase in the number of unemployed was smaller than the rate of increase in the number of families on relief. This situation is accounted for by two factors, one of which was mentioned above, namely, that the State Board was getting its relief program under way during part of this period. In the second place, private agencies, local governmental units, and poor boards were becoming less and less able to carry on with their unemployment relief programs. This caused a further shift in families from the relief rolls of these agencies to the rolls of the State Board.

<sup>\*\*</sup> End of Month.

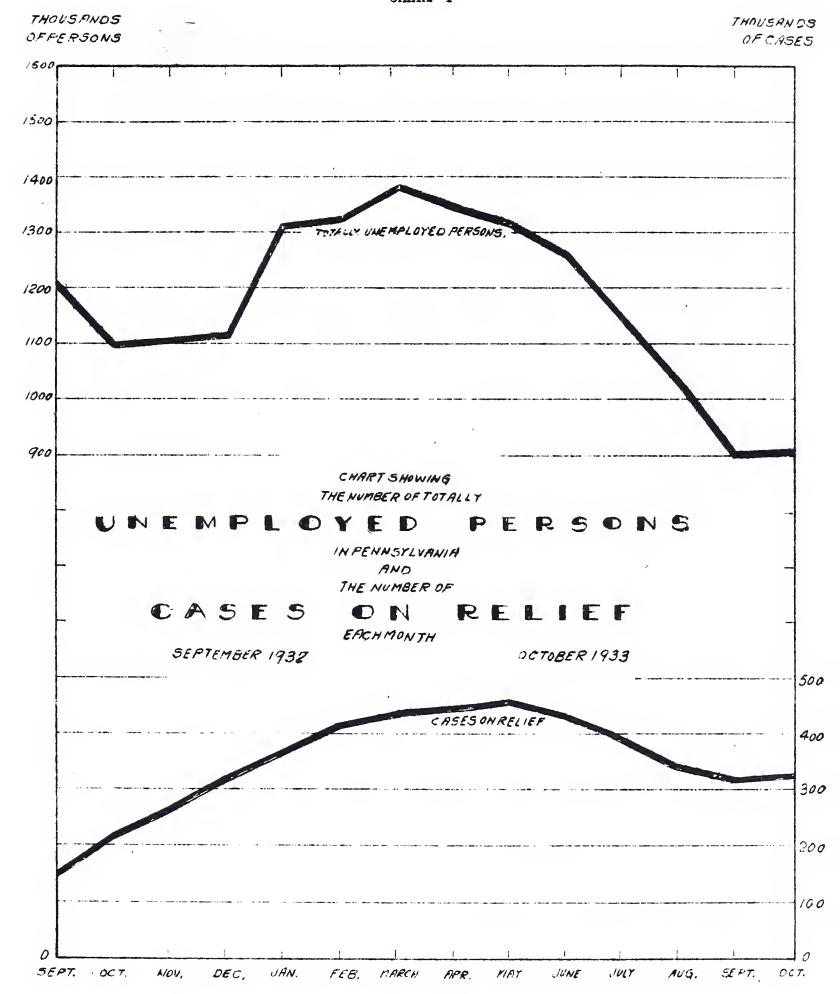
<sup>\*\*\*</sup> State Emergency Relief Board organized September 1, 1932.

The number of unemployed reached the peak in March, 1933. number of cases on relief, on the other hand, continued to increase until This situation arose from a continuation of the situation explained in the preceding paragraph and also from the following relationship which exists between the incidence of unemployment and the incidence of relief. In general, not more than one-half of the unemployed have been on the relief rolls at any particular time. Many unemployed persons are able to keep from applying for relief for warying periods of time because of savings, assistance from relatives and friends, and borrowing. These unemployed persons not on relief are often those who most recently became unemployed. These persons are often the more efficient and are, therefore, the first to regain employment as conditions improve, as was the case immediately after March of last year. When the self-sustaining unemployed regain employment, there is no reduction in the caseload. On the other hand, as against the number returning to employment, there is another group of unemployed who are forced to apply for relief after their resources and savings are exhausted.

After May the number of cases on relief decreased at approximate—
ly the same rate as the number of unemployed; whereas, because of the conditions enumerated above, it would be expected that the number of families
on relief would decrease less rapidly than the number of unemployed - at
least for several months after a decrease in unemployment sets in. The
fact that the number of relief cases decreased more rapidly from May until
October than would be expected was due to a considerable extent to the improvement in the quality of relief administration.



CHART I





#### CHAPTER III

# LOCAL AND STATE PARTICIPATION IN THE UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF PROGRAM

# Local Participation.

Even before the stock market crash of 1929, unemployment in Pennsylvania was on the increase. Bred of the depression which started at this time, an enlarging blight of unemployment began gradually to spread over Pennsylvania as over the rest of the United States. Increased and prolonged unemployment led inevitably to an increase in the applicants and grants for relief. So, during the winter of 1929-30, there was a marked increase in the relief loads of the organized agencies.

The first of the burden was assumed by existing local private and public agencies. The demands placed upon them strained their resources and abilities to the limit and it soon became apparent that the load could not be carried without help. So, when the usual seasonal reductions in relief applications failed to materialize in the spring of 1930, some of the more far-seeing communities began to make preparations for meeting more adequately the prolonged needs for unemployment relief.

As a supplement to the organized agencies, citizens' emergency committees were organized in many communities. This movement began in the fall of 1930. The Philadelphia Committee for Unemployment Relief was organized on November 14, 1930. Several weeks later, steps were taken in Pittsburgh which led to the formation of the Allegheny County Emergency Association. Similar committees were organized in other communities. By means of local drives, funds were raised for use in alleviating distress arising from unemployment. But, at best, the amounts raised were insufficient to meet the increasing needs. Thus far, the response to the unemployment situation and to the increased need for relief in Pernsylvania

had been local. Local efforts, however, were proving to be inadequate and local resources were rapidly dwindling.

### State Participation

In late 1930, a state-wide Committee on Unemployment was appointed by Gifford Pinchot; then candidate for Governor. This committee recommended that the relief burden be carried by local agencies from local resources. But the idea had begun to gain ground that the State Government should find out how much suffering and distress were being caused by unemployment and how far local resources could be depended upon to carry the burden longer. Back of this was vague stirring of the idea that it might prove necessary for the State to come to the aid of local resources by making an appropriation from State funds for unemployment relief.

The need of a State appropriation was fully envisaged in a survey made by a state-wide committee appointed by the Governor in July, 1931. The State Constitution, however, presented an obstacle in apparently prohibiting appropriations of this nature.

# The State's First Unemployment Relief Appropriation

In spite of the apparent prohibition of the Constitution, a Special Session of the Legislature was convened on November 9, 1931. The Governor recommended that a so-called "Prosperity Bond Issue" be authorized and that it be submitted to the electors for adoption.

The Legislature, however, passed a direct appropriation of \$10,000,000.00 to be made available to the Poor Boards throughout Pennsylvania. The measure as passed by the Legislature was considered by the Governor to be unsatisfactory because of its failure to provide for supervision and control of the funds appropriated and because the language of the act did not specifically designate that the funds be used for un-



employment relief. He further believed that the appropriation was unconstitutional. On the other hand, since the act might be declared constitutional and since the funds might be used for unemployment relief as intended, the Governor did not veto the act and allowed it to become a law without his signature. Thus, the First Talbot Act became a law on December 28, 1931. The question of its constitutionality resulted immediately in a friendly suit to determine this question.

The Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the Act (Commonwealth vs. Liveright et al, 308 Pa. 35; 1932) and it went into effect in April, 1932. This Act provided that the funds should be administered by the Poor Boards. While the State Department of Public Welfare was chosen as the channel for the distribution of these funds to the Poor Boards, it was given no powers of supervision over their administration and expenditures. The appropriation, therefore, was to all intents and purposes so much additional poor relief money and it was, naturally, so administered by the poor relief officials.

It was shortly recognized that the funds appropriated would not be sufficient to meet the unemployment relief needs of the State for any considerable period, and there was a new agitation for a second Special Session of the Legislature. Such a session was convened on June 27, 1932.

#### Creation of the State Emergency Relief Board.

After a session of nearly two months, the General Assembly passed three acts which became the cornerstone of Pennsylvania's structure of emergency relief as it has been built up since September 1, 1932.

These three acts were as follows:

# 1. The Woodward Act.

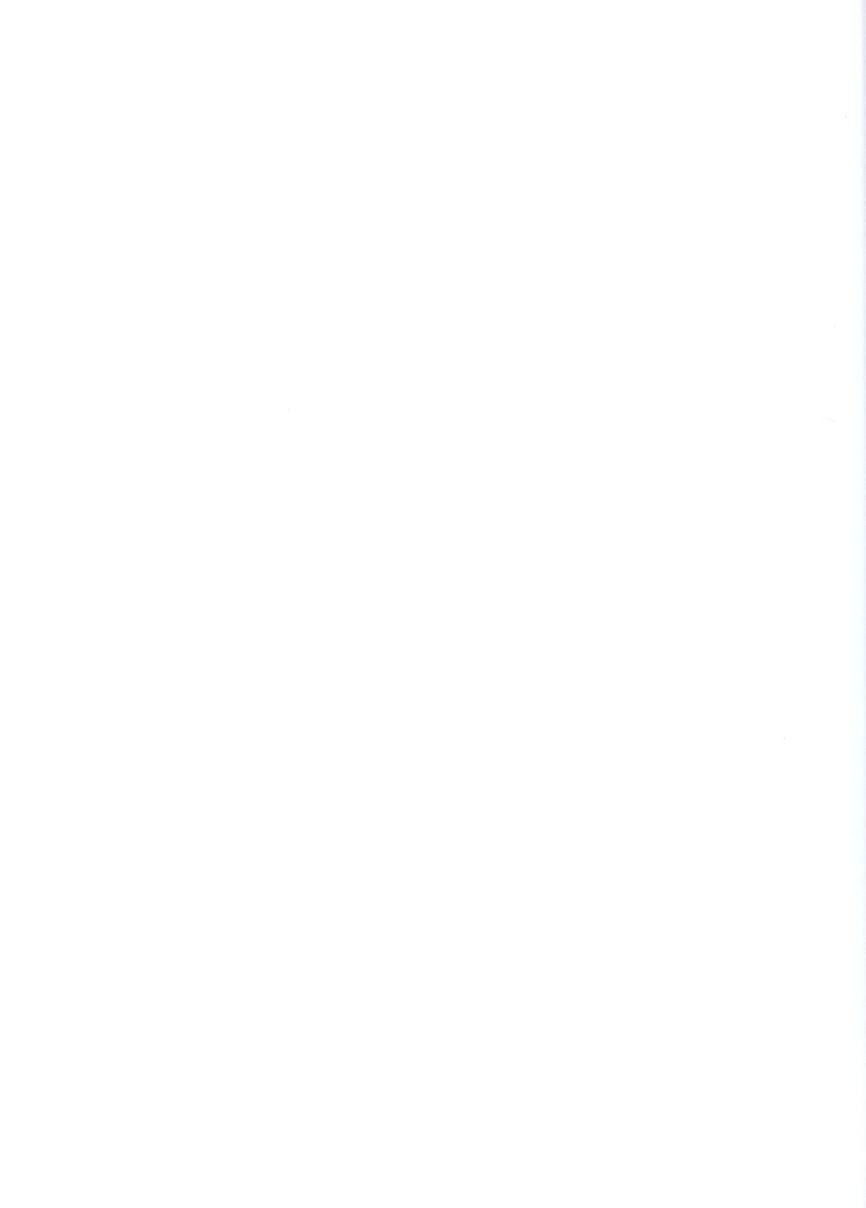
Act 51, often called the Woodward Act, provided for the



establishment of a State Emergency Relief Board, consisting of five State officials, the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Auditor General, State Treasurer, and Speaker of the House of Representatives. The Board was charged with the duty of planning and adopting a comprehensive program for the expenditure by the Governor of Federal funds received from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for unemployment relief.

It was provided, in general, that the program should include:

- (a) an equitable allocation of funds among the counties on the basis of the relief needs and resources of each county;
- (b) the nature, character, and location of public works to be constructed or improved by the use of Federal funds;
- (c) the method and manner of distributing direct relief and the public and private agencies through which such relief shall be distributed in the various counties, and the manner in which private agencies shall be organized in communities where the same are deemed necessary; and
- (d) the co-ordination of the relief work carried on by the Governor from Federal monies and that provided for by any appropriation from the State's General Fund for unemployment relief so that the best results may be ob-



tained, duplication be avoided, and the available funds from all sources be extended over the longest possible period of time.

# 2. The Second Talbot Act

Act 52, usually called the Second Talbot Act, was approved on the same date as Act 51. This Act provided:

"That in the exercise of the police power for the protection of the public health, safety, morals, and welfare threatened by existing conditions of unemployment, and in the assumption by the Commonwealth of its duty to care for the poor, the sum of twelve million dollars is hereby specifically appropriated to the State Emergency Relief Board to provide direct relief and work relief...".

### 3. The Emergency Relief Sales Tax Act

A third piece of legislation, Act No. 53, the Emergency Relief Sales Tax Act, provided revenue for the purposes of the Second Talbot Act appropriation by levying an emergency sales tax of 1% on gross income from sales during the period September 1, 1932-February 28, 1933.

The enactment of the three Acts is significant not only because of the appropriation of additional funds for unemployment relief purposes but also because it initiated the present program of unemployment relief in Pennsylvania wherein the State assumed the major role in the supervision and administration of the program.

#### Subsequent State Appropriations

Subsequent State appropriations of \$40,000,000 for unemployment relief, made at the Regular Session in early 1933 have caused the question of sources of funds to be brought into prominence. Lacking constitutional provision for an income tax, any increase in revenues must fall heavily



upon property. Spreading the burden over the future by issuance of bonds is complicated by the fact that a constitutional limitation on debts makes it necessary that any proposed bond issue be approved by the electorate.

In spite of this difficulty a bend issue was submitted and adopted by an overwhelmingly large vote.

Under the Constitution it is not possible again to place a proposed bond issue before the electorate until 1938.



#### CHAPTER IV

# THE ADMINISTRATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF IN PERMSYLVANIA

#### Poor Boards

Before the establishment of the State Emergency Relief Board in August 1932 unemployment relief in Pennsylvania was to a large extent unorganized and unco-ordinated.

The present poor relief system in the State of Pennsylvania was established in 1682 and has undergone little fundamental modification to the present. In essence, the poor relief system, which had been largely responsible for administering unemployment relief prior to the State Emergency Relief Board, was organized as follows:

County unit poor districts with 3 elected and 27 Counties salaried Directors of the Poor in each county County unit poor districts with County Commissioners acting as Directors of the Poor 22 Counties Township, borough, and combination inter-township 15 Counties and borough poor districts County unit poor district with 3 unpaid Directors of the Poor appointed by the Court of Common 1 County Pleas (Eric County) City and County ceterminous: city Dept. of Public Welfore with six independent poor districts in 1 County cortain mrts of the city (Philadelphia) City Dept. of Public Wolfare in Pittsburgh; ro-

mainder of county a poor district with 3

elected Directors of the Poer

TOTAL

1 County
67 Counties



# Private Family Welfare and Relief Agencies

Under this class of relief agency we find family welfare societies, American Red Cross home service sections, Catholic charities, Jewish family welfare relief agencies, and other private relief societies. The total number of those agencies in the State of Pennsylvania is unknown. The January 1934 edition of the "Inter-Agency Service Directory", (published by the Family Welfare Association of America) lists 34 private family welfare agencies in Pennsylvania, 18 of which are members of the Family Welfare Association of America.

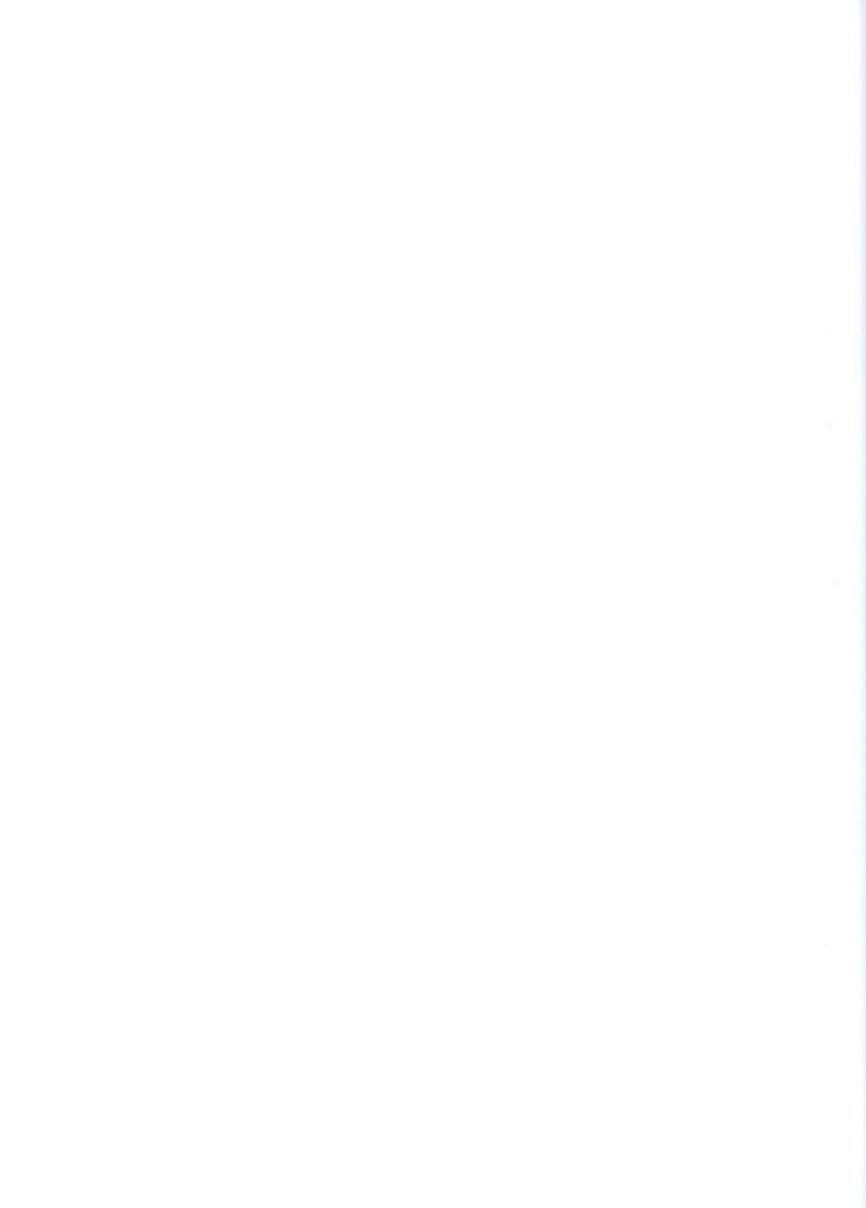
The funds for these agencies are obtained chiefly from voluntary contributions direct or through Community Chests.

There is no real State supervision, although certain of these agencies are subject to an act requiring them to have a State license before soliciting contributions from the public.

It was upon the above bodies that the responsibility of providing unemployment relief rested before the establishment of the State Emergency Relief Board. The fecentralized, unco-ordinated group of agencies described above, regardless of their purposes, were unable adequately to cope with the large problem with which they were faced.

# The State Emergency Relief Board

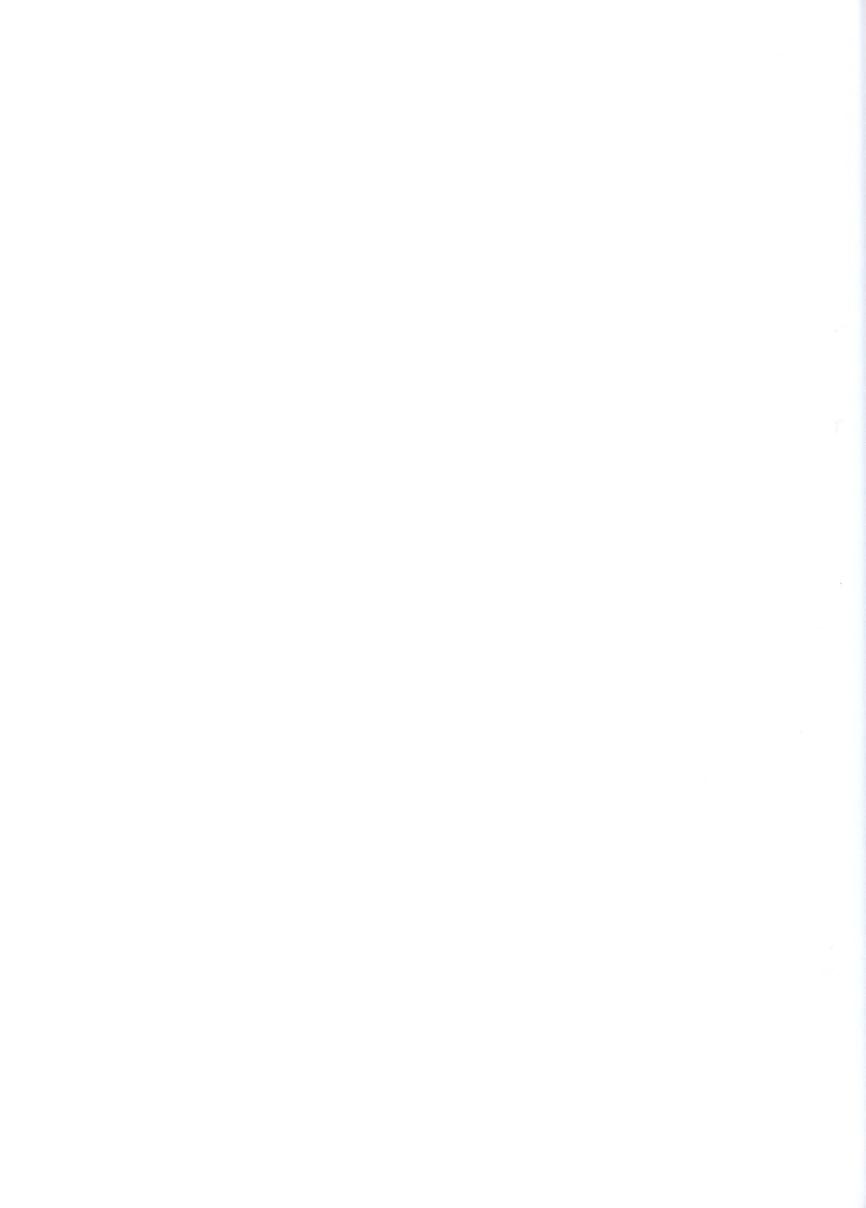
The State Emergency Relief Board, brought into existence on September 1, 1932 by the Acts approved August 19, 1932, took immediate steps to begin the administration of the emergency relief funds entrusted to it. County Emergency Relief Boards were set up in each county to act as the agents for the State Board. A small executive staff, under the Executive Director, was recruited. The Board declared that relief to needly unemployed persons should be extended without delay.



Only twelve days intervened between August 19, the date of the approval of the Acts, and September 1, when the appropriation went into effect. There was no time for detailed planning and organization; the Board was forced to begin with a skeleton staff and expand from week to week and almost from day to day in an effort to cope with the tremendous task which unrolled itself before them. It took months for the organization to "catch up" properly with its job -- the inevitable result arising from lack of blue printing a job of such magnitude in advance of construction.

County organization and co-ordination has been developed through County or Relief Area Emergency Relief Boards<sup>1</sup>. The Local Boards act as the representatives of the State Board in the administration of state and federal emergency relief funds in their respective counties or areas. The power of the Local Board is derived entirely from the State Board. The primary function of each Local Board is to develop, with the approval and under the direction of the State Board, well-co-ordinated county-wide plans for sound administration of emergency relief funds. The Local Board is responsible for seeing that persons in need are assisted in accordance with the standards of care and treatment approved by the State Board and that state and federal funds are administered humanely as well as economically.

<sup>1.</sup> Originally, a Board was established in each county and called a County Emergency Relief Board. Later, some counties were consolidated into a Relief area. The Board of each of these units is hereafter referred to as "Local" Board.



#### CHAPTER V

# THE WORK RELIEF PROGRAM OF PENNSYLVANIA PRIOR TO THE CIVIL WORKS ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM

Work relief is any useful work which is undertaken for the primary purpose of extending aid to the needy unemployed by means of work instead of through direct relief. As with direct relief, work relief is assigned to applicants for relief on the basis of the family or individual need only, taking into account the capacity and general fitness of the individual for such work as may be available.

In its early statement of policy the State Emergency Relief Board enunciated the purpose that as much as possible of the State funds should go into Work Relief projects. Each county organization was requested to survey its situation and recommend what proportion of its share of funds should be devoted to work relief projects.

The experience with the work relief program early demonstrated that with a few isolated exceptions the program was unsatisfactory. Accordingly, on April 24, 1933, the Board authorized a survey of work relief to give an analysis and interpretation of its place in an emergency relief program. This survey which was conducted by Roger Evans is reproduced in Chapter VI of this report. The survey concluded that under conditions then existing in Pennsylvania any mixing of work in public relief is both socially and economically unsound.

The experience with the work relief program in this State had been such that Eric H. Biddle, Executive Director of the State Emergency Relief Board, stated:

"The purpose of work-relief is two fold: (1) to maintain the



morale, the self-respect of the person receiving relief, and (2) to preserve self-reliance.

"As a general proposition it never has been possible to fulfill the first aim because of the fact that real work cannot be provided in sufficient volume to give all of the people entitled to relief the kind of work for which they are fitted. In consequence, the so-called 'made work' program usually provided employment which was appropriately described by one relief administrator as 'raking leaves back and forth in the yard until the leaves are worn out'.

"As to the second point, another basic principle of society was frequently violated in that the work was too often done on a 'no work, no eat' basis, which in the last analysis is slavery. The conclusion of most of those who have given consideration to work relief is that it does nothing to improve relief, but on the contrary, does much to degrade employment. The first principle of employment is to employ on a basis of ability and not need. Ability is, and should remain, the primary test of employment.

"The Federal Civil Works Program has been styled a Work Relief Program by some. It is not in any sense of the word a Work Relief Program as we have understood that term in the past. While in its present form it provides that one-half of the people employed by drawn from the relief lists, nevertheless the final test for C.W.A. employment is ability and general fitness for the job, which is as it should be. Furthermore, omployment on this program is compensated at the going rate of wages, while all other accepted employment standards are observed."

<sup>1. &</sup>quot;Unemployment Relief in Pennsylvania - September, 1932 - October, 1933."
Report of the Executive Director of the State Emergency Relief Board, Page 59.

Work relief had never assumed a position of importance as expected and hoped by the State Board in its early statements of policy. In summary, however, it may be indicated that the major work relief in Pennsylvania had been in highway construction. A total allocation of \$7,233,603 was made to the State Highway Department for this purpose from October, 1932 until November 1933. The funds allotted to the Highway Department for road construction on a work relief basis were not used in especially designated work relief projects but were used to extend all construction projects in conjunction with other funds available for highway construction.

These funds placed at the disposal of the Highway Department, however, were set aside in a separate fund and used exclusively in the cash payment of common labor. In general there was close co-operation with the State Emergency Relief Board and it was provided that only persons certified by Local Boards might be employed and paid from this work relief fund. A detailed analysis of the number of persons employed, the periods of employment, and their earnings is not available.

Conditions varied in each county and locality so that a policy of employment was determined by consultations between the Local Boards concerned and the State Highway Department. Where unemployment conditions were acute, the general policy followed was to give employment to as many persons as possible by staggering work periods. Where unemployment conditions were less acute, the persons employed were given more steady employment.

In all cases, payments of wages were made in each at the rates of wages provailing in the localities where the work was done. The redeeming feature of the entire work relief program, with only a few isolated ex-



ceptions, was found in the projects carried on by the State Highway

Department. In that program, the work approximated normal employment

at wages paid in cash at the going rates.



# CHAPTER VI

THE PLACE OF WORK IN UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

(A report to the Pennsylvania State Emergency Relief Board)

By Roger F. Evans

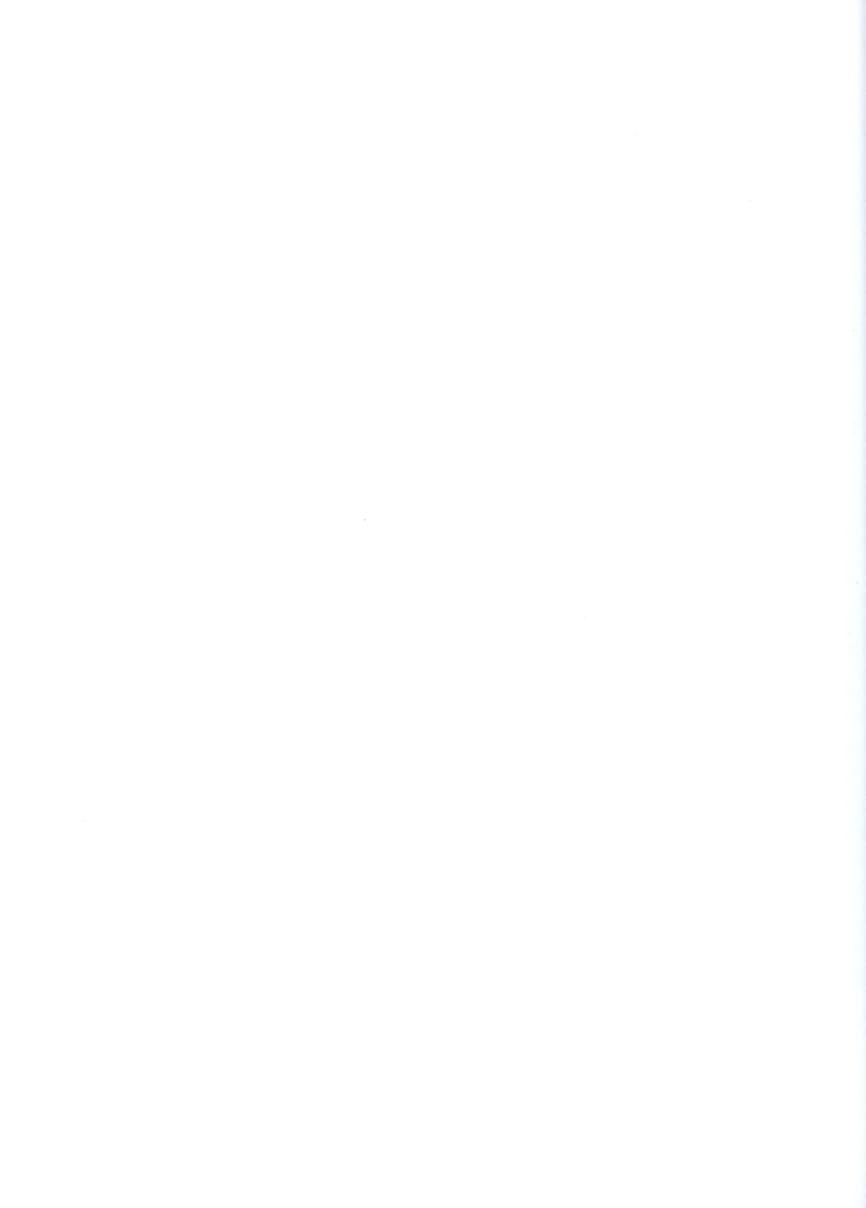
#### Summer 1933

(Printed in the light of the Federal Civil Works Program: November, 1933)

#### FOREWORD

The Civil Works Program launched by the President on November 7, 1933, is based on many of the same principles and should effect on a nation-wide scale many of the immediate changes recommended in this report, which have already been incorporated in Pennsylvania policy.

The program, for example, leaves to the existing relief system the problem of direct relief, to be handled as sympathetically, professionally, and economically as possible. It abolishes discredited and subversive work relief, heretofore conducted with inadequate relief funds on a basis that only aggravated the problem; and meets the problem of unemployment head-on as one of real employment on civil works of permanent economic and social value, financed with public works funds. The first workers, out of many necessities, are to be recruited directly from the relief rolls, but as of a retroactive date, thus leaving no incentive or necessity to go on to relief to get work. It provides that the tests of qualifications and efficiency shall govern the selection of the rest and the continued employment of all. It acknowledges Government responsibility for proper workmen's compensation and public liability coverage where a government is the employer. It rules ineligible any project the beneficiary locality can finance. By channeling all applications through the improved and expanded Federal-State Employment and Re-employment Services, it recognizes that service to be an essential machinery in any major attack on unemployment. The whole undertaking re-emphasizes the need for both long-range fiscal and physical planning by the States and their political sub-divisions. A separate allocation from public works funds, to subsistence homestead work,



aims to restore to a self-supporting basis large groups of displaced workers. In these ways the program marks a clean break from the past and its artificial treadmill of work relief in favor of the more constructive and self-sustaining measures advocated in this report.

Despite such changes, however, the practical necessity of conducting the Civil Works Program on a nation-wide scale, mainly with Federal funds, with speed, and under an emergency organization, exposes it to the very grave danger of nullification and defeat unless these Federal Funds are used only for projects of permanent economic and social value for which no other funds are available, and unless those projects are recruited and conducted throughout on the basis of qualifications and efficiency. Entirely apart from the inflationary factor involved, indeed, it is safe to say that the program will succeed only to the extent that substitution and inefficiency are avoided, and sound realistic standards are observed. The challenge to évery community is for resourcefulness and a willingness to play fair.

This report is therefore made available to a wider public for any support it may give to that constructive program, in its critical formative stage.

# THE PLACE OF WORK IN UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

# Origin and Purpose of the Inquiry

The origin and purpose of this survey and report are set forth in the letter of the State Emergency Relief Board requesting the services of the writer, as follows:

"It is generally agreed that the need of public relief, which arises from the long period of unemployment, will be a problem of major proportions for some time to come. It appears to be important

<sup>1.</sup> Eric H. Biddle to Morris E. Leeds, May 27, 1933.

that every possible means be utilized for developing a plan of work relief on a State-wide basis, in order that relief may, as far as possible, be given on the basis of work performed.

"As the first step, it seems advisable to study conditions surrounding work relief programs now being carried on in Pennsylvania and neighboring states which, for the most part, are being conducted without intelligent plan or direction, in order to measure the social and economic implications thereof.

"The proposed public works program, in whatever form it may take, must be considered as an element of any future development of work relief and such a study would, of course, take this matter into account. Nor can work relief properly be considered as a problem which is isolated from direct relief—and at the present time it is being so treated in most in—stances."

This has been construed as a request for:

- 1. A survey of the practices and possibilities of work relief and public works in Pennsylvania, and
- 2. Recommendations as to how they might be integrated with direct relief so that unemployment relief might as far as practicable be given in the form of work, and thereby made more value-creating to both the recipient and the community.

### Work Relief Defined

So many different things have been done in the name of work relief, it is difficult to be precise. For our present purposes, however, the term has probably been sufficiently defined as a method of alleviating distress due to unemployment through:



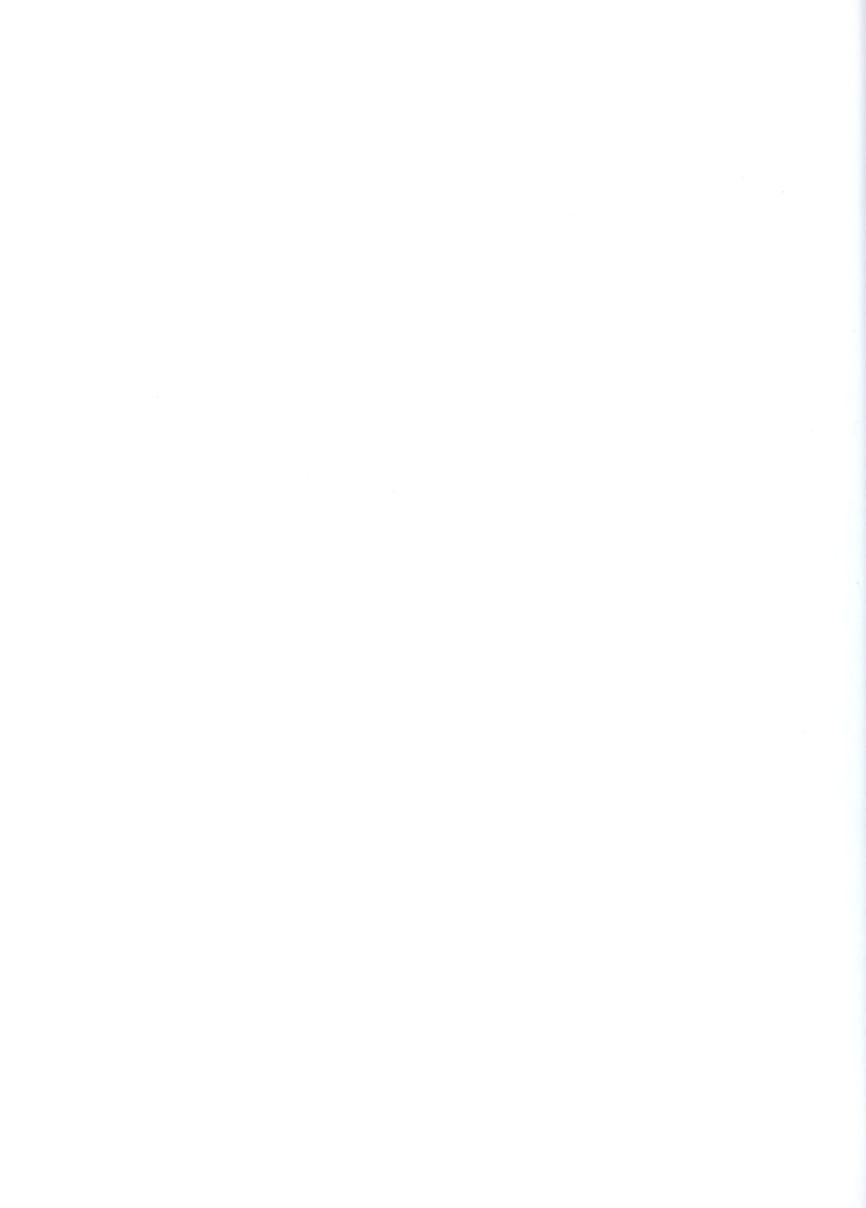
- 1. Useful work projects for which men are
- 2. selected primarily on the basis of need (not efficiency)
- 3. their wages being paid partly or entirely in kind
- 4. from relief funds contributed or appropriated for the purpose
- 5. the performance of that work being more or less a condition of the granting of that relief.

It will be noted that work-relief differs from direct relief, odd-job campaigns, street-selling, most man-a-block campaigns, staggered employment and public works, in one or more of the respects named. It should be added that work financed by public funds may generally be done only on public property.

#### The Investigators Background

In view of the conclusions reached, it may be in order to state here the background of the writer. For fifteen years he was in business, on the management side. As Executive Secretary of the Permanent Committee on Unemployment of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce late in 1930, he reconnoitered the unemployment situation in several cities, handled the Philadelphia made-work program which gave work and wages that winter to some 15,000 of the city's needlest unemployed, and since then has been quite constantly working at various phases of the unemployment problem in not only their local but in their state and national aspects. In brief, though committed to an open mind, he belongs to that large group which instinctively believes "work is better."

<sup>2.</sup> See chapter on Philadelphia program in "Emergency Work Relief", Russell Sage Foundation, New York, 1932.



# An Old, Perplexing Problem

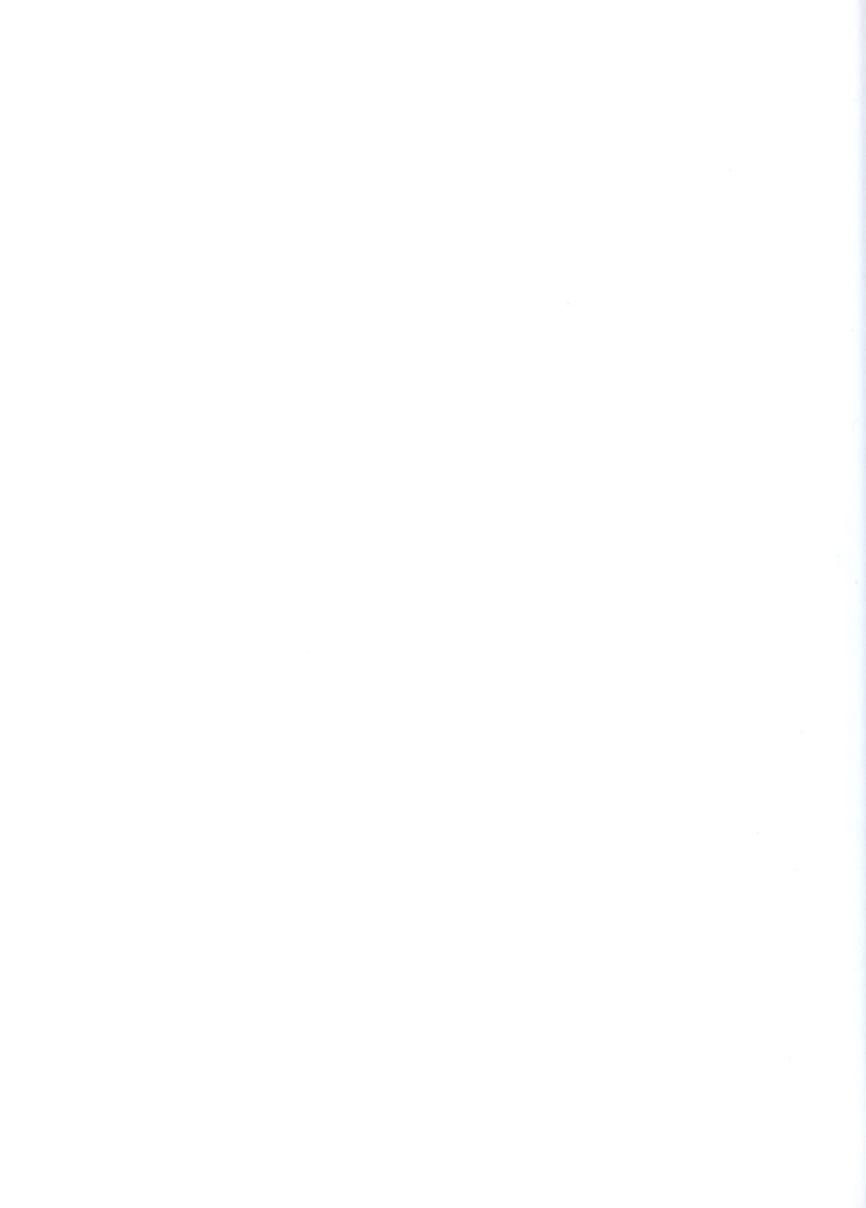
Any informed person nevertheless knows that the history of work relief, made-work, relief works, work for relief -- or whatever we call these efforts to make public unemployment relief more value-creating by making it more or less conditional upon work done -- is a history of mixed motives, confusion, compromise, and vacillating policy. Many countries repeatedly have launched such relief works with confidence only to circle back and abandon them. The bafflement or skepticism of thoughtful people connected with similar programs in this country is especially disconcerting. The writer can say frenkly that the questions raised by his own experience with the Philadelphia program were perhaps his main reasons for undertaking this otherwise unwelcome assignment. And as a practical matter we are under stern pressure to find a workable if not an ideal solution.

# Scope of the Inquiry

Since the problem of making public work relief sound and successful has seemingly arisen wherever and whenever it has been attempted, the scope of the study was immediately broadened to throw it into perspective. With due regard for conditioning influences, the inquiry accordingly has led through carefully selected references on the experience of the last three depressions. Coming closer home, it included visits to New York, New Jersey and Baltimore, and a number of conferences with the Pennsylvania county relief executives and field representatives convened from all over the State. It involved weeks of travel<sup>3</sup> inspecting projects and interviewing parties concerned, literally hundreds of each, in nineteen4 (of Pennsylvania's 67)

<sup>3.</sup> In June and July, 1933.

Allegheny, Armstrong, Berks, Blair, Cambria, Centre, Clearfield, Dauphin, Erie, Greene, Huntingdon, Lehigh, Luzerne, Mercer, Montgomery, Philadelphia, Schuylkill, Somerset, and Venango counties.



counties, which represent some 61% of the State's population, 65% of her estimated unemployment, and were carefully chosen to include not only metropolitan, suburban and rural areas, but manufacturing, railroad, bituminous and anthracite centers, farming sections, combinations thereof and special problems.

## The Status Quo

With full realization that no fair picture of their great efforts can be put in a sentence or two, brief reference is first made to the programs of New Jersey, New York and the City of Baltimore, solely in order to include as background what the writer regards as the most characteristic and relevant experience of nearby states.

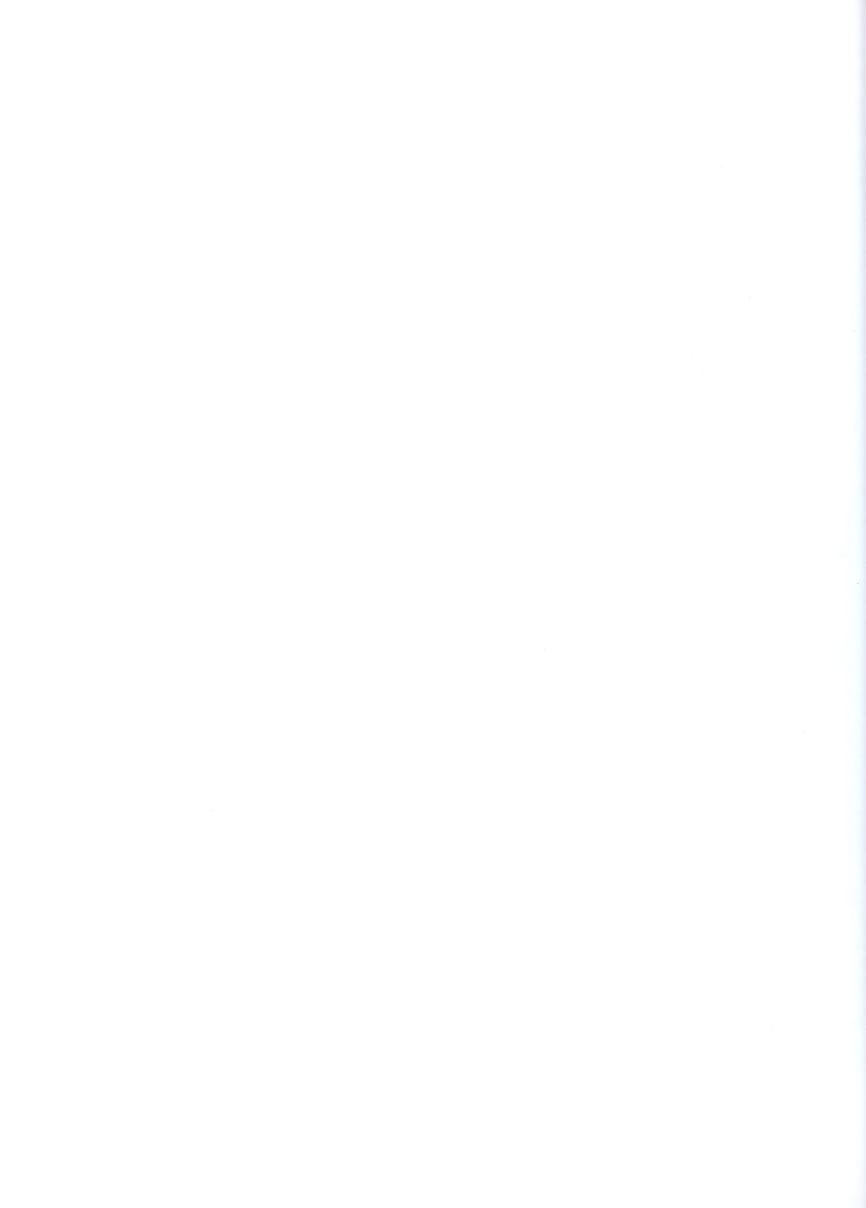
New Jersey operates on the "Work for Relief in Kind" basis. Scattered bright spots attributable to imaginative leadership or exceptional local cooperation, and the resourcefulness and courage of the administration, however, alone relieve what impressed the observer as an out-dated policy which admittedly was functioning very unevenly, and in certain large and important areas, not at all. 6

New York since 1931, under a strong and highly independent Relief Administration, backed by effective laws and relatively generous financing, has aided both local home and work relief on the reimbursement principle. 7

<sup>5.</sup> If an able bodied man declines to work off at going rates relief he has already received in the form of food, milk, fuel, shelter or clothing, any further relief he may need must either be obtained from his local Overseer of the Poor, or he may receive his food order as in the past but stamped in large letters "POOR ORDER".

<sup>6.</sup> It is perhaps significant that this system gave way in August to that of a 5¢ an hour cash bonus to workers similar to that used in Reading, Pennsylvania, but note the effects of such a "cash hypodermic".

<sup>7.</sup> See: Rules Governing Home Relief and Work Relief, New York Temporary Emergency Relief Administration, 124 E. 28th Street, New York City, June 1, 1932.

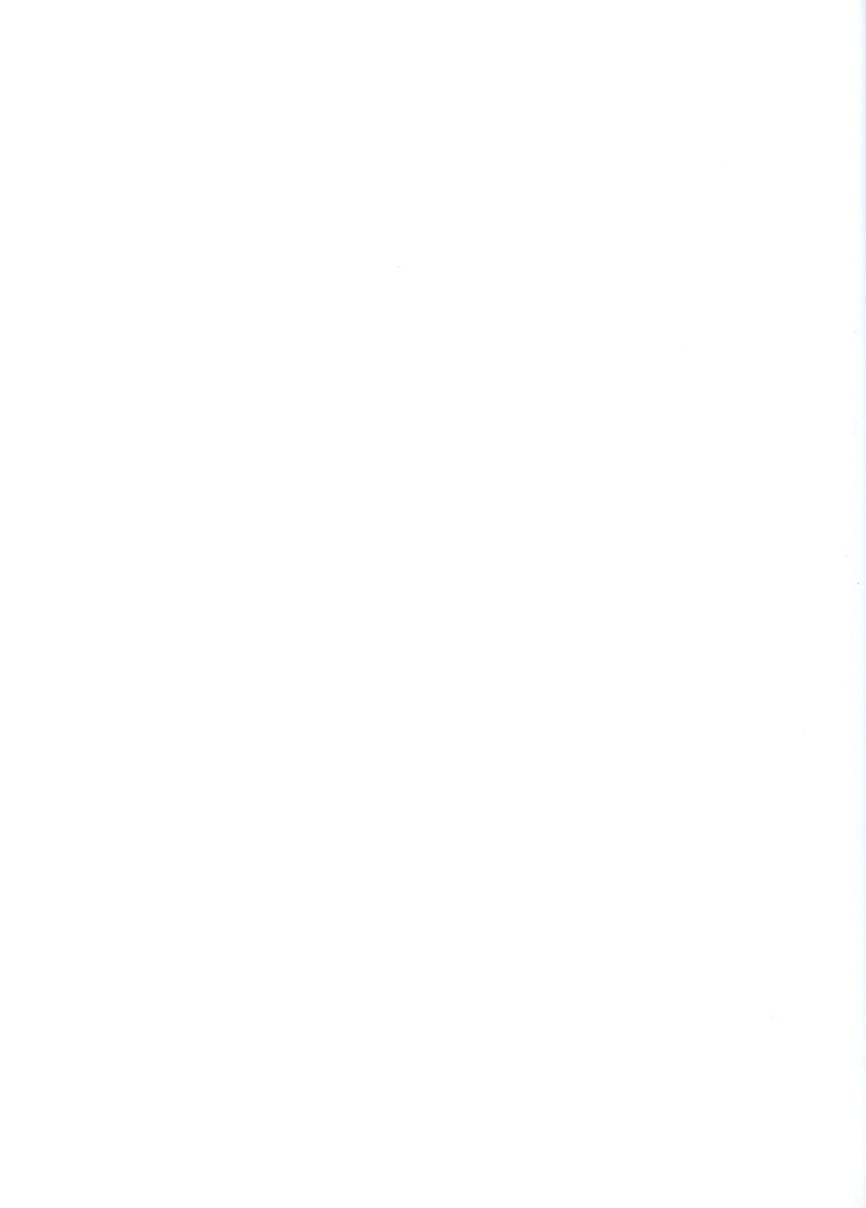


Home relief in kind, and work relief in cash at prevailing wage rates, are both theoretically limited by the amount of budgetary deficiency. In practice, comparable families at the time of this inquiry were receiving \$22-\$25 a month on home relief as against \$45-\$48 on work relief, but the natural demand for this work and tightening finances were tending sharply to reduce this differential. Simultaneously, the tendency of local tax sources to dry up has seen a rise in State participation to an average of over 60% (against the statutory 40%), the figure in some cases rising to 98% and falling short of complete subsidy only by such amount as the subdivision might be spending on almost any routine maintenance work. In some communities Federal and State Funds were even being used for ash removal and garbage disposal.

The strength and efficiency of the system under terrific conditions nonetheless merit warm tribute. The problems which admittedly are inherent in it and which therefore are of particular relevance to this report are (1) the fact that New York State work relief from the start has in effect largely been a matter of State aid of normal and expanded local maintenance and public works on a generous work relief basis, (2) the expensive tendency of the premium to draw people on relief in order to get work and (3) the possibility that much of this work may qualify better as public works than as work relief under the new Federal Regulations.

Baltimore, also relatively fortunate as to unemployment load, funds, leadership and municipal cooperation, was operating at the time of the inquiry on a compulsory "work for relief in cash" basis with some 70% of their cases working from 1 to 5 days a week at 30 cents an hour, mainly on a good variety of park, golf course and public house cleaning work.

<sup>3.</sup> See: Rules and Regulations No. 3, Federal Emergency Relief Administration, Washington, D. C., July 11, 1933.



On the other hand, the fact that the working clients of the four participating agencies constituted respectively about 8, 15, 50, and 85% of their respective loads posed an internal problem in equity and control. As in most such mass programs, the problem of providing a suitable variety of work for skilled and "White-collar" workers had not been solved.

But the system after a fashion was working and would warp without serious modification (except for some public works projects and lack of compensation insurance) into the Federal regulations. Indeed, Baltimore's example prompted a very serious exploration of the possibilities of "work for relief in cash" but the problem in Pennsylvania has been to find one community with Baltimore's favorable factors, to say nothing of the fact that our mandate is to devise one simple work relief policy, flexible and workable enough for the State as a whole. The outstanding hurdle, of course, is the shortage of funds, 9 for, carried to its logical conclusion, the Baltimore system means providing eligible public work for everyone who wants it.

#### PENNSYLVANIA

## The Private Fund Stage

ened finances and the absence from the start of either an explicit work relief policy or an organization for developing one. If one may generalize from the nineteen counties visited, therefore, that experience is not hard to summarize. Ambitious made-work programs financed by private funds sprang

<sup>9.</sup> From many angles the question arises as to the financial capacity of the State's political subdivisions to do their full share in any work program. Those facts were not available for this report but are fundamental to any conclusive answer on local participation.



up in the winter of 1930-31 in many communities, those in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh<sup>10</sup> being naturally the largest and most complete. When private giving shortly became inadequate for direct relief, however, such efforts expired and, except for a few laudable and persevering programs like those for Philadelphia engineers and business woman<sup>11</sup> they have virtually been abandoned.

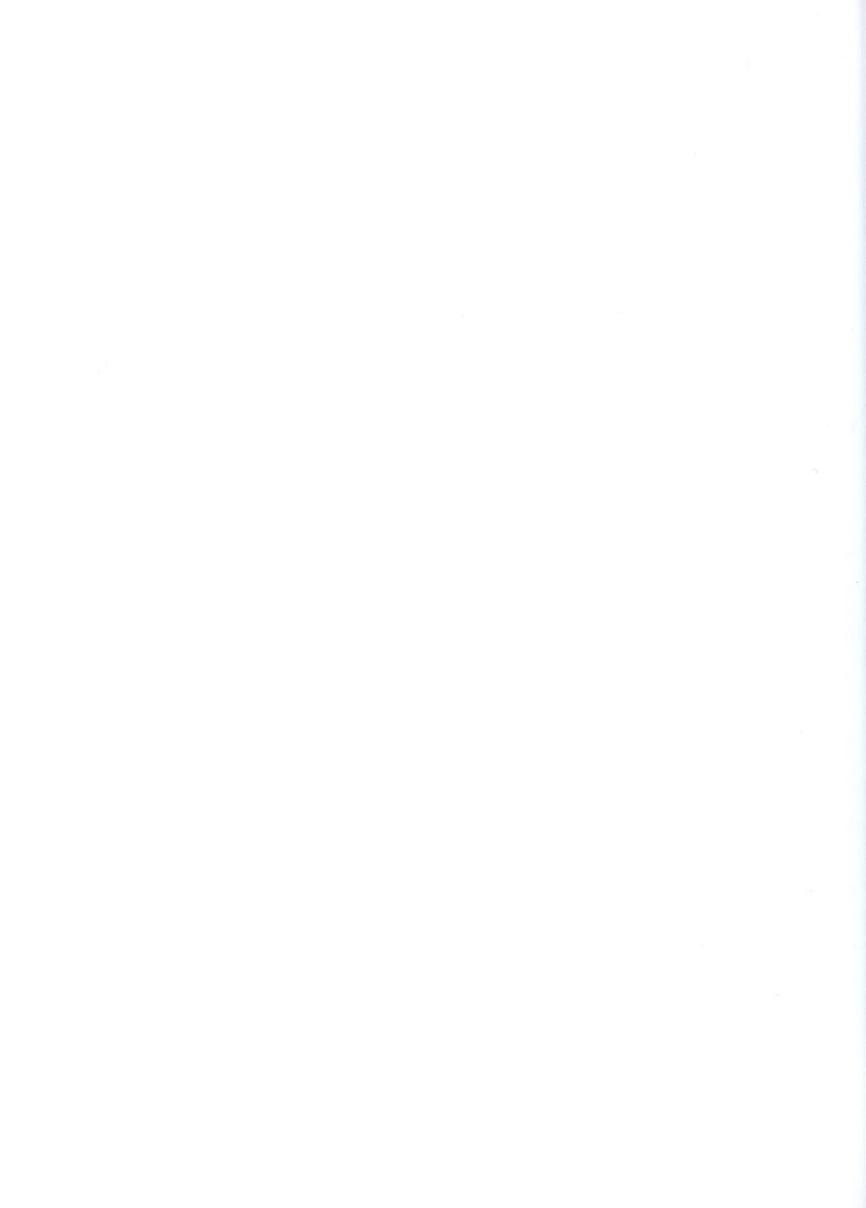
## County Poor Boards and the Talbot Acts

Nor did the inquiry reveal that the existing Poor Boards or the earlier State Appropriation acts for relief gave any real or encouraging basis for constructive work relief. It is in that period that we find the practice of permitting respectable citizens, wanting only work, to secure work relief only by virtually acknowledging themselves to be paupers, thereby becoming wards of the county, working as such at dull made jobs around the county poorhouse, and receiving in return their meagre allowance as a voluntary beneficience of the County to its wards, and specifically not as wages or in consideration of any services rendered (a device intended to avoid liability to workmen's compensation). This in Pennsylvania in 1932:

Nor can much be said for the qualifications of the old County Poor Board "system" for administering even basic relief. The record is of course relieved by the conscientious work of individuals but, to speak charitably, that system was erected and addressed to the handling of an indigent problem of an entirely different character and magnitude, and in philosophy, juris-diction, organization, personnel and methods has demonstrated its inadequacy for dealing with the unemployment problem which now will be with us until it is met squarely and solved.

<sup>10. &</sup>quot;Emergency Work Relief", Russell Sage Foundation, New York, 1932.

<sup>11.</sup> See: First Annual Report, 1932-33, Philadelphia Technical Service Committee, 1317 Spruce Street, Philadelphia; and Statement of Service Committee for Professional and Business Women, 1316 Arch Street, Philadelphia, September 9, 1933.

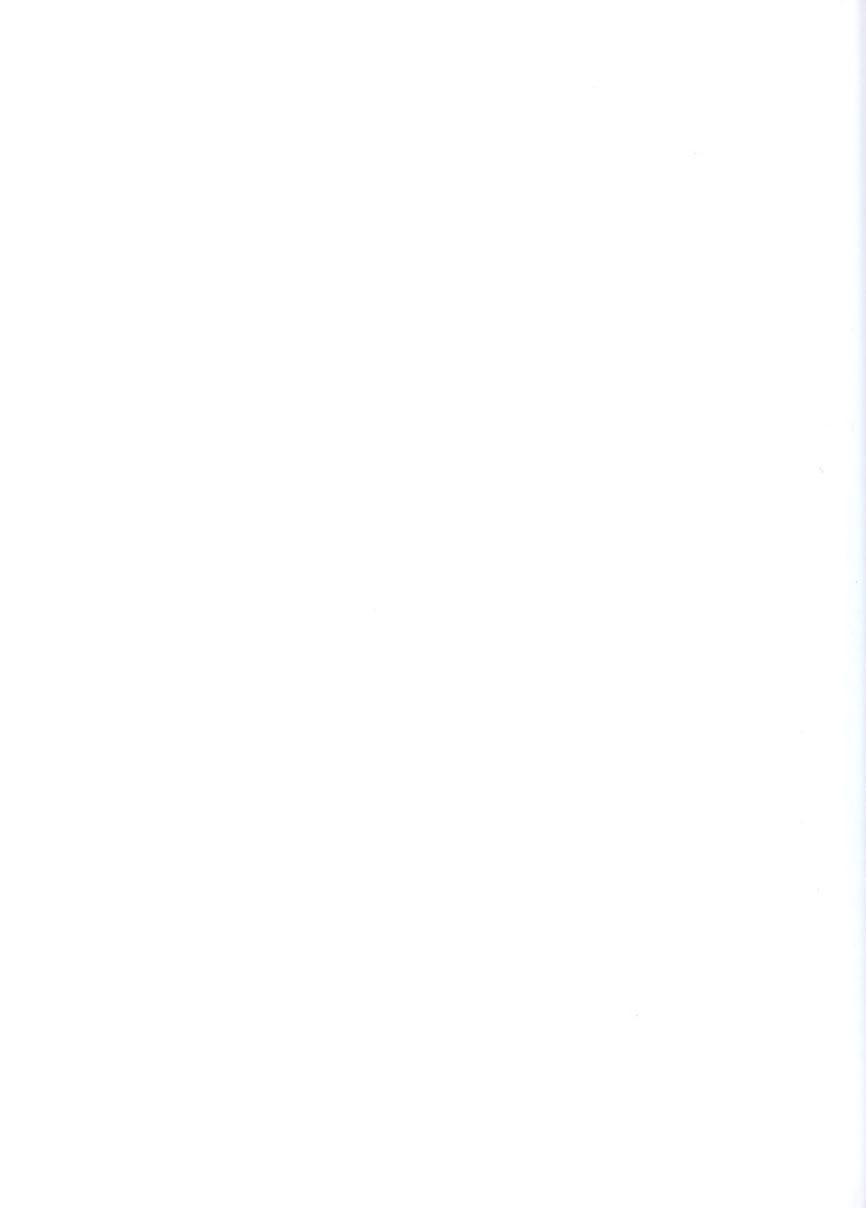


## The State Emergency Relief Board and Direct Relief

In response to the need for more comprehensive administration, the present Act (Act 51), and its supporting appropriations Act (Act 52), became effective in September, 1932, acknowledging the basic problem and providing for an independent, responsible State-wide machinery for handling more professionally, uniformly and effectively the great problem of unemployment relief throughout Pennsylvania. The progress and improvement made in the intervening year, and under load, bears eloquent testimony to the ability and strength of its local promoters, from the State Board and its Executive to its hard-working field organization and cooperating agencies. Through reinvestigation the total relief load has been remarkedly reduced notwithstanding the extension of relief to many deserving needy from whom it had previously been withheld -- a direct inversion of relief. So soon, despite the late start, despite the far-flung and divergent problems of the State, and despite the heaviest case load in the country, Pennsylvania's system of unemployment relief, with Philadelphia setting the pace, is a model of organization. Plainly, we cannot turn back. Rather we need increasingly to develop a public understanding of conditions as they are, and thereby a public insistence that they be handled with increasing adequacy, sympathy, efficiency and integrity.

#### The State Emergency Relief Board and Work Relief

It will be generally agreed that the first responsibility of such a relief organization is to provide to all—and only—eligible applicants the minimum essentials of life and health. At least as soon as available funds are adequate to assure those vital necessities as well as the extra cost of administering work, there are many who hold that then the distribution of at least part of those funds in the form of work will serve desirably:

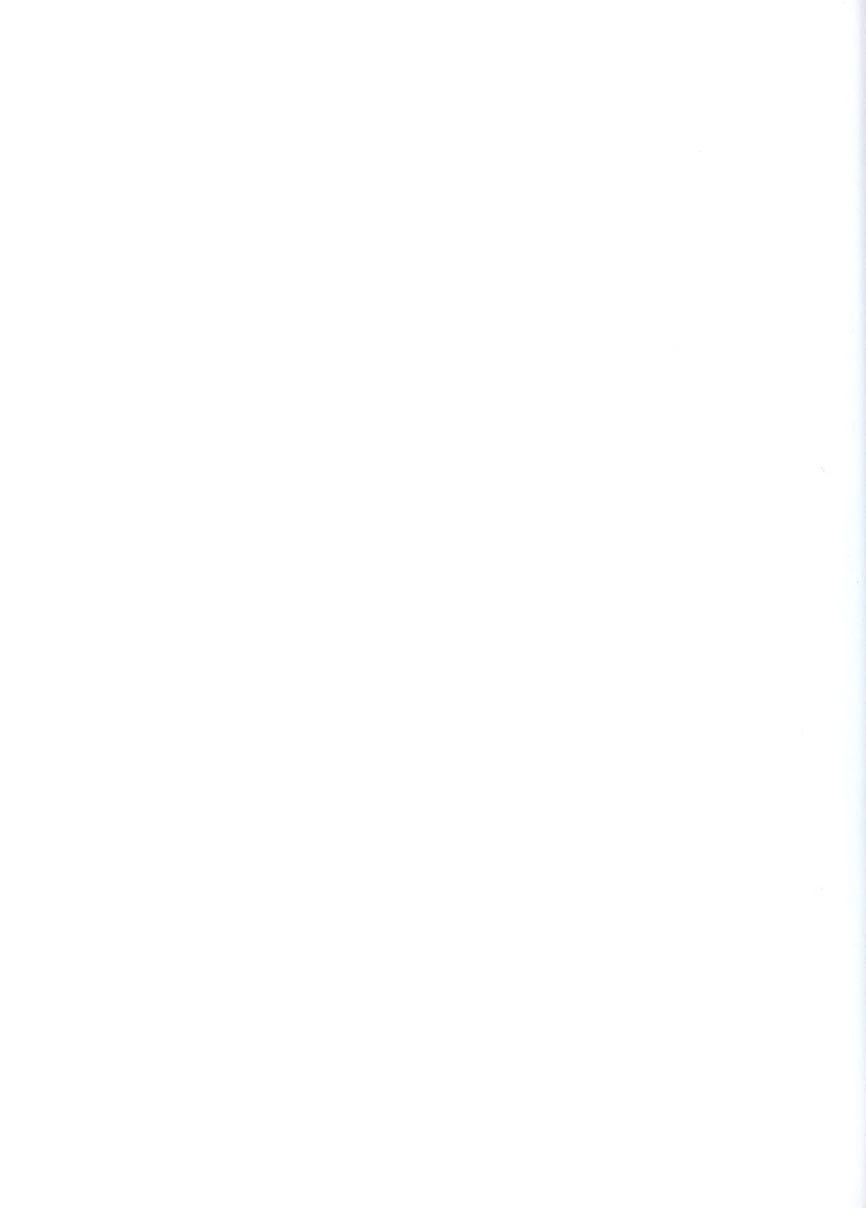


- 1. to maintain habits of industry and avoid the deterioration which accompanies prolonged idleness
- 2. to preserve morale, and
- 3. to reduce the cost to the community by returning substantial benefits that only work can create.

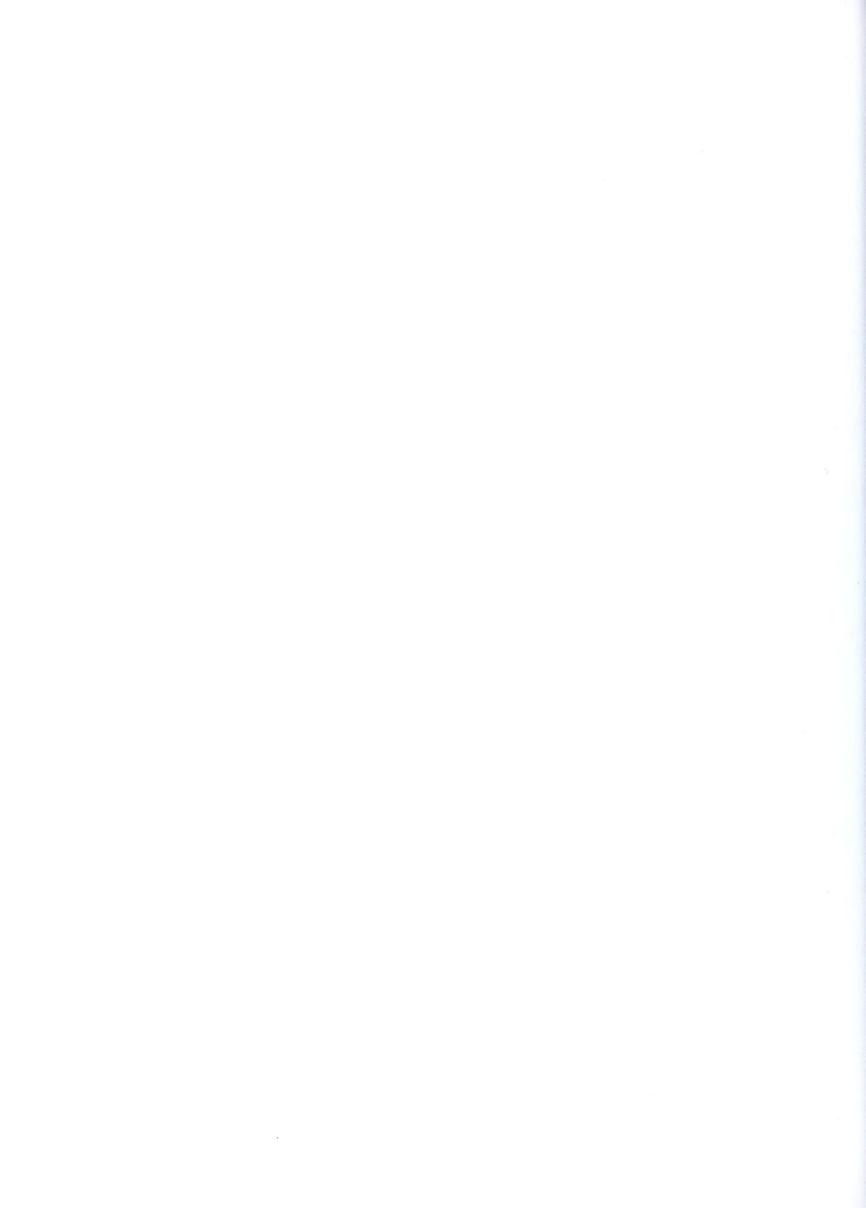
Consideration is given later to the extent to which "work relief" has actually achieved these ends.

The immediate point to be made here is that during its first year the State Emergency Relief Board has concentrated mainly on the primary problem of basic relief, and of developing an organization and procedures for administering it fairly and efficiently. The Board early went on record in favor of work but outside of a few general principles and regulations it developed no complete policy or means for enforcing it. This was especially true of what came to be the critical issue of "no work-no relief." The rule read: "No relief shall be given to any person who has been offered work that he or she can do but has refused to work." When enforcement seemed likely to be difficult, many localities merely took the alternative of avoiding the issue by not offering work.

The not unnatural result is that the actual prosecution of work relief, as between different counties and even as between adjoining localities within counties, has been very uneven and varied both in character and amount. Here again, too brief a summary may be unfair to a few exceptional localities. The picture prosented by the very representative areas visited, however, does indicate that probably all State work relief done with public funds will fall into one of four rough classifications:

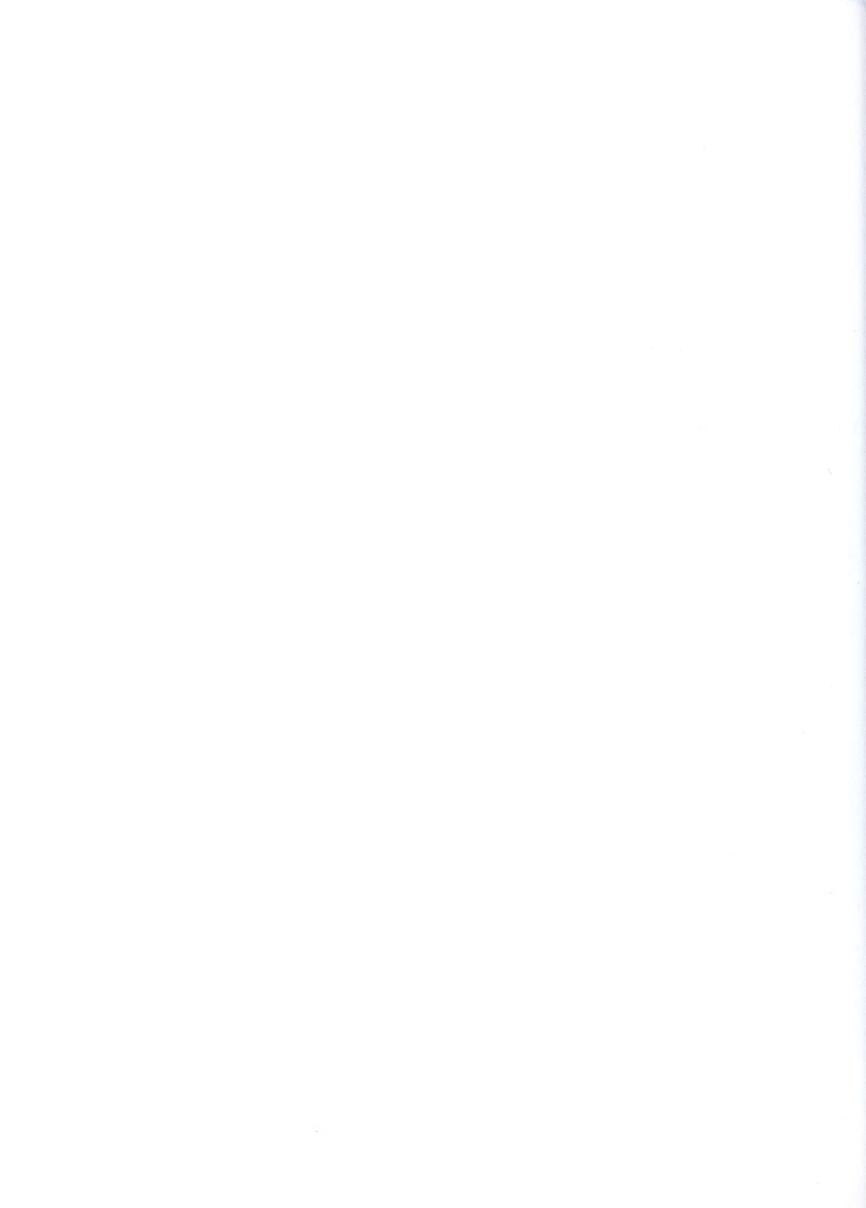


- 1: The bulk of recent Pennsylvania experience in this field is represented by rural programs of maintenance and reconstruction of township roads that incidentally are destined very largely to be transferred to State jurisdiction next year. Regardless, in motives, uniformity and results, those programs have ranged from extremely poor to what, within the serious limitations imposed by the State regulations or inherent in work relief itself, must be called good. Many were the counties visited where occasional hidden leaders, in the disguise of township supervisors or merely interested citizens, were working veritable miracles in conservation, if not in rehabilitation and material accomplishment, despite the leaden handicap of payment solely in food orders, prosaic dead-end jobs, and conflicting incentives. But in terms of an average, flexibly adaptable to State-wide use, it must in all candor be said, against the writer's initial prejudices and inclinations, that the result was discouraging and brightened only by exceptions that strongly suggested they would have succeeded as well or better had they not been conditioned on, or mixed up with, relief.
- 2. Centre and Huntingdon Counties, but outstandingly above all others, the towns of Grove City and Greenville in Mercer County, were examples of a second group that demonstrated conclusively that, given imaginative social leadership—and right relations, a spirit of cooperation, and community organization which all in turn flow from such leadership—any community holds within itself the potential ability to convert disaster



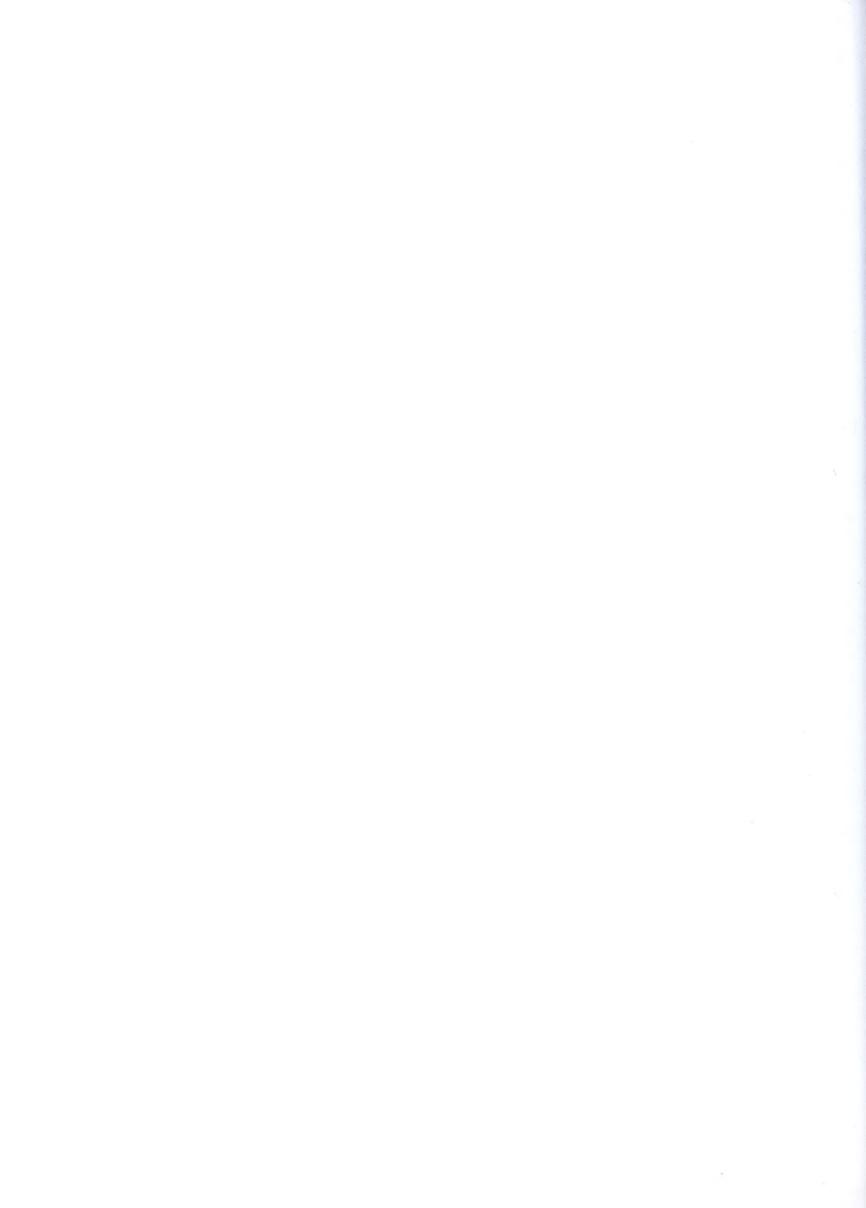
into a blessing, and come through the experience with material and social gains for every participant. The writer prefers to leave to spokesmen from Greenville and Grove City the privilege of telling their own story. He would only point out the highly nominal relationship both programs had to formal State relief as such, a fact strongly suggesting the very questionable wisdom, where real leadership and right conditions prevail, of diluting higher incentives with lesser ones. Until we all have exhausted our possibilities of real community centers, have lined our sunblistered highways with shade trees and made every school a place of beauty and inspiration for youth, for example, who shall say that we lack truly eligible projects.

type by virtue of (1) the premium paid for work in the form of more regular and generally larger food orders to be "worked off" at a flat 50 cents an hour rate, which substantially exceeded the then prevailing rate for common labor in much of that district, (2) its registrations for voluntary work on the foregoing basis—a procedure which anticipated any issue under the State Board's ruling, since by it work was offered to no one who had not already signified his willingness to accept it, and (3) the extensive variety and amount of local public works thus undertaken or anticipated under stimulus of this virtual State and Federal subsidy.



The cogency of this ingenious set-up may be seen in its spread despite the resistance or opposition of whole towns and organized labor. Labor paid in food orders was, to be sure, furnished only under agreements jointly entered into by the local government and the County Relief Board covering projects acceptable to the State Board. The locality furnished only material, equipment, supervision and workmen's compensation insurance (whereas the New York act also required the locality to pay 60% of the labor bill, and in cash). Yet, despite the slight premium, it was sufficient in that hard-hit anthracite region to draw large additional numbers on to relief, performing work that either was not normally economic or was ultimately competitive and, in spite of the sub-normal efficiency that characterizes such set-ups, to benefit the locality at State or Federal expense. Thus a well-intended, ably-managed and apparently constructive program concealed fundamental weaknesses. It is enough here to say that the State Board saw through the latter and indefinitely withheld its relief funds from that program.

4. Finally, there are a few localities best exemplified perhaps by Berks and Montgomery Counties where a cash premium, provided by the locality for those who worked, was paid to help give the program reality and thus to make it more self-sustaining. In Montgomery, instead of spending a reserve of County funds in full cash wages on a normally smaller number of road workers recruited on the basis of ability, Commissioners and Relief Board in cooperation

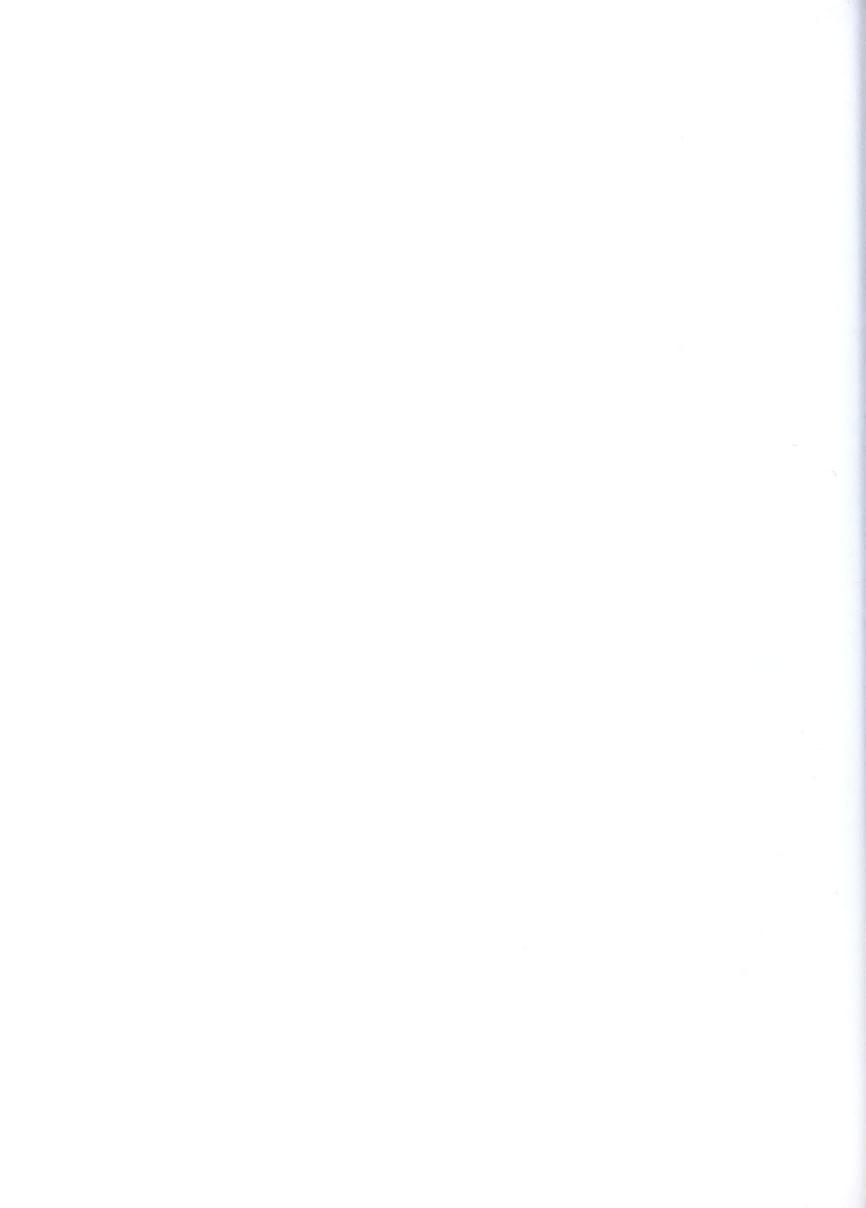


arranged to spread that work over four times as many men at a time, and even more by rotation, recruited on a joint need-and-ability basis. The cash was used as a premium over the food order. Laudable as the motive was, the inevitable tendency as in Luzerne and New York, was to draw people on to relief instead of away from it. In Berks, similarly, the cash premium was limited to only 5 cents an hour for thirty hours a week, yet it roved so alluring that men begged to be permitted up to 60 or 70 hours a week just to get that little extra cash.

## The Cash Hypodermic

This is perhaps the place to state that the immediate effects of this cash hypodermic encouraged a painstaking exploration of the possibilities of favoring and encouraging work relief by awarding it at a higher rate or total, and part, or all of it, in cash, but including in any case a local cash contribution to heighten the local sense of responsibility. But that exploration only led to the conclusion that as long as the work was financed with relief funds and was recruited primarily on the basis of need, it only tended (as in Luzerne and New York) to draw more unfortunates, and more and more local, State and Federal funds into a morass characterized by lower efficiency, monotonous or ill-fitting work, unfair competition with real work and wages, directly or through anticipation of projects, and by the deleterious effect on workers of trudging for extended period the treadmill of work relief. It is the more serious, for the use of cash seems somehow to be regarded as a substitute for the leadership which alone might redeem it.

It was on this appealing point of cash premium, incidentally, that the writer's inherent inclination for work relief began to yield. That disillusionment was completed by consideration raised by two factors that cut



straight across the whole problem--namely, workmen's compensation insurance and the recruiting of highway labor primarily on the basis of need.

Workmen's Compensation Insurance

Pennsylvania law requires this risk to be covered and, with such exceptions as one might expect in such a wide flung, mushroomed problem, it is evident that the law was generally observed as long as normal rates applied. Without going here into the elusive reasons for the change, it is perhaps enough to record that in April, 1933, the State Rating Board not only stepped the rate on work relief projects sharply up to \$1 per man per week or fraction thereof, but made that rate retroactive to January 1st. A very few communities saw their way clear to continue and only a few did. The great majority, excepting those who were willing to face the risk of self-insurance or evasion, shut down their projects and work relief over Pennsylvania came to a virtual standstill. To relieve that situation, Act No. 328, was pressed through the Legislature providing for the creation of a special "State Work-Relief Compensation Fund" essentially on a cost basis estimated at 25 cents per man per week or fraction thereof, but at the loss to the worker of compensation (except in the case of certain permanent injuries and for medical and hospital bills) for the first 26 weeks' disability resulting from an otherwise compensable injury. As this act had just been passed, and only scattered communities were resuming their work programs under its protection at the time of this inquiry, no fair judgment can be ventured as to how successful the act will prove.

The situation does, however, raise at least three deep running and relevant questions:

- 1. Why should work relief be charged an excess rate for Workmen's Compensation coverage?
- 2. What is wrong when a community being furnished free labor



44.

cannot afford to pay even 25 cents per man per week for the use of it? 12

3. What can be said for a work relief system that has led its most ardent advocates in those counties with the most extensive programs (Group 1) repeatedly to express grave doubts as to whether, once stopped and the immediate habit of work once broken or dulled by the acceptance of home relief, those programs could in any significant measure be revived on the old basis of work for relief?

The simple statement may be apropos here that in the large Philadelphia program of 1930-31 the actual compensation and public liability costs and claims totalled hardly 55% of premium costs levied at the then current average book rates for such work of only \$1.41 per \$100 of payroll. 13

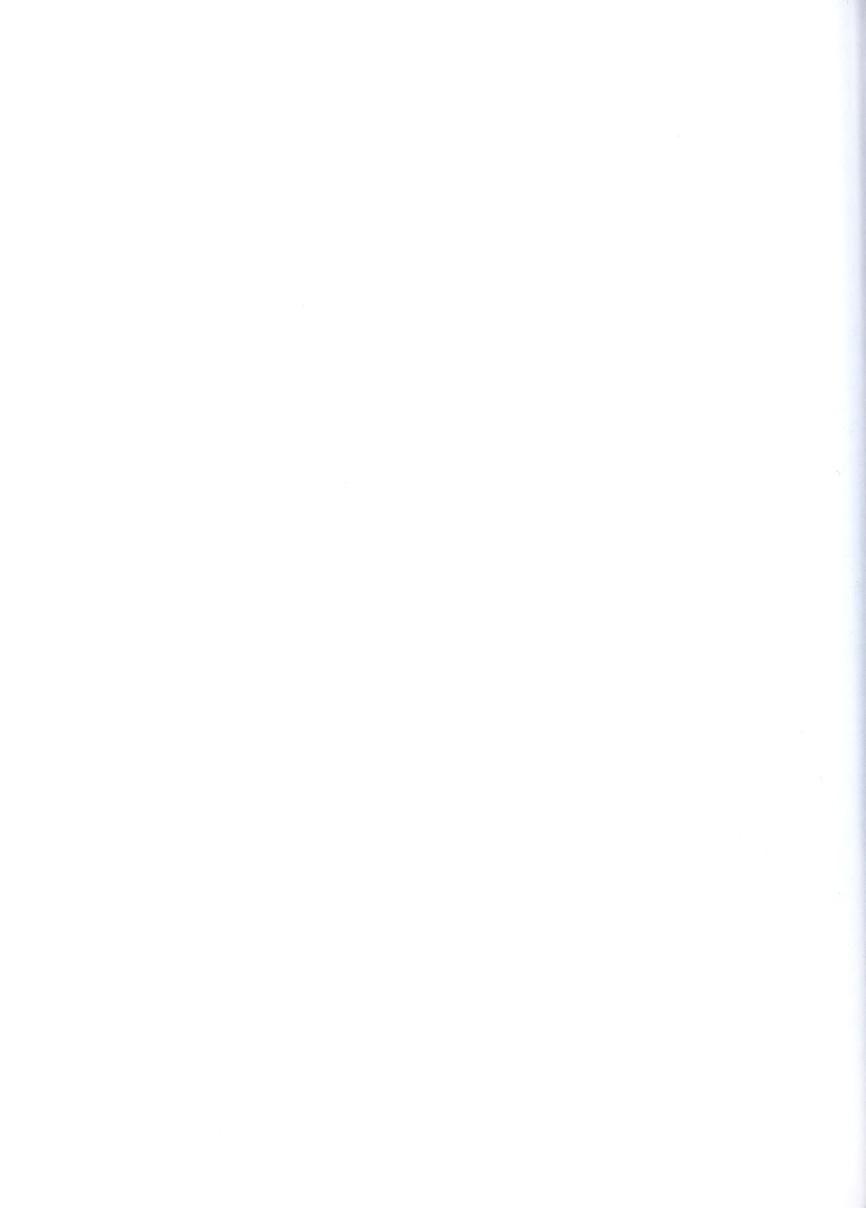
That said, it may be quite as helpful and educational to let the reader develop the damaging answers to these three questions for himself.

State Highway Work

Across this kaloidoscopic picture cuts the very important factor of highway work with its large volume of common labor supposedly recruited from relief lists except for Federal-aid projects that must be manned primarily on the basis of ability, and subject to veterans' priority. The word "supposedly" is used with care and not invidiously. Instructions from . Harrisburg to district supervisors make clear that even as this well-organized service has been deliberately expanded by the present State Administration to provide widely-distributed simple work relief, it is intended that district

<sup>12.</sup> See note 9.

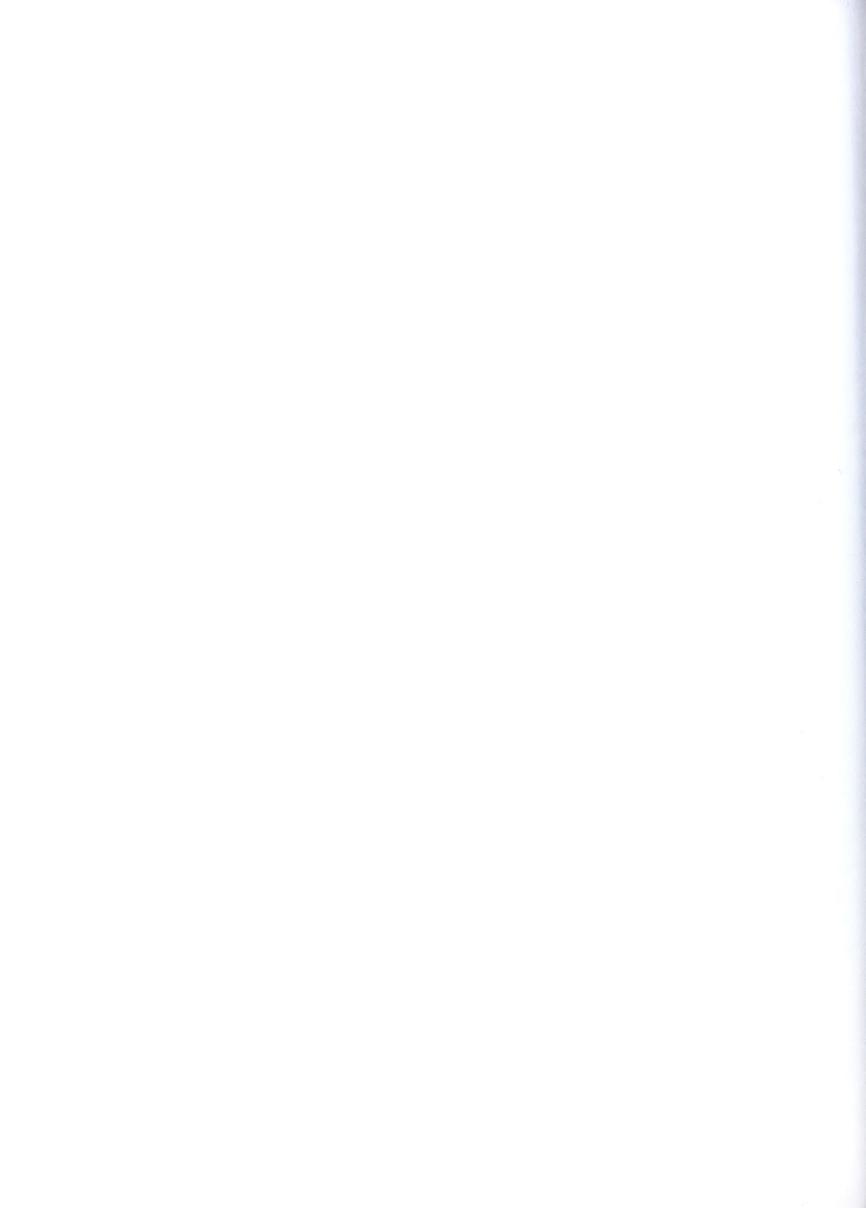
<sup>13.</sup> i.e.: Total costs and claims paid amounted to 78.8 cents per \$100 of payroll.



supervisors in recruiting their common labor force, will cooperate with their corresponding County Relief Boards to the end that such labor be recruited from relief lists. In actual practice the manner of recruiting, hours and rotation of workers have varied widely even on similar work. Selecting counties quite at random, Allegheny requires every common laborer on highway work (even veterans, nominally) to earry an identification slip issued by the relief authorities or be laid off. Around Altoona in Blair County, a substantial part if not all such placement is made through the State Employment Office on the basis of ability and only cleared afterward with relief lists. And in Cambria, for one, there is ample evidence that a large proportion of such workers have been employed without regard to either service.

As one would expect, such different methods produce different effects. Under Greenville's well-coordinated, highly cooperative system, for example, available work has been shared very equally in one-week shifts with all employables on relief; the arrangement has provided needy unemployed in many cases with the only cash they have had, and superior leadership and relations have additionally produced a very satisfactory return to both the State and community. Elsewhere, one finds this highway work variously regarded as real and permanent work available to all and not infrequently given to taxpayers and those able to exert most pressure locally; spread so thin as to yield poor efficiency; or for one reason or another so concentrated on a few fortunate individuals that its purpose is largely defeated and bad feelings engendered.

Again there is no intention here of being invidious; keen appreciation rather must be had for the magnitude of the problem and the influences that beset and condition it not only from without but also from within. These observations are set down only that, by facing the facts, we may perhaps better gear into the whole relief and economic picture this powerful factor of State highway work.



# Special Problems

No Pennsylvania summary of this sort would be at all complete without due mention of the special unemployment problems which antedate this emergency and which are likely to run far beyond it unless specially dealt with. Three of the best known are the concentrated and more or less permanent surpluses of labor in the railroad centers and the bituminous and anthracite fields. There are others. One may properly ask how far an Emergency Relief Board as such can be expected to go in attempting to deal conclusively with such problems, but to the extent that relief is involved, it certainly would seem to be within the purview of the Board to explore the borderline problem and to adapt its own policy most constructively to the need. In such areas, for example, the soundness of work relief that is transparently only temporary come particularly into question.

## Conclusions

The purpose of this inquiry was to determine the proper place of work in Pennsylvania unemployment relief. The conclusion is that under present Pennsylvania conditions any conditional mixing of work and public relief—either by making work a quid pro quo for public unemployment relief as such, or by making need the main qualification for employment on public work—is both socially and economically unsound.

The writer is well aware that this conclusion may be as unacceptable to a great many people--to unemployed in distress as well as to others--as it first was to himself. But he rests content in the conviction (1) that the available facts can honestly and logically lead nowhere else and (2) that not until we adopt some such policy will we begin meeting our relief problem fairly and most effectively.

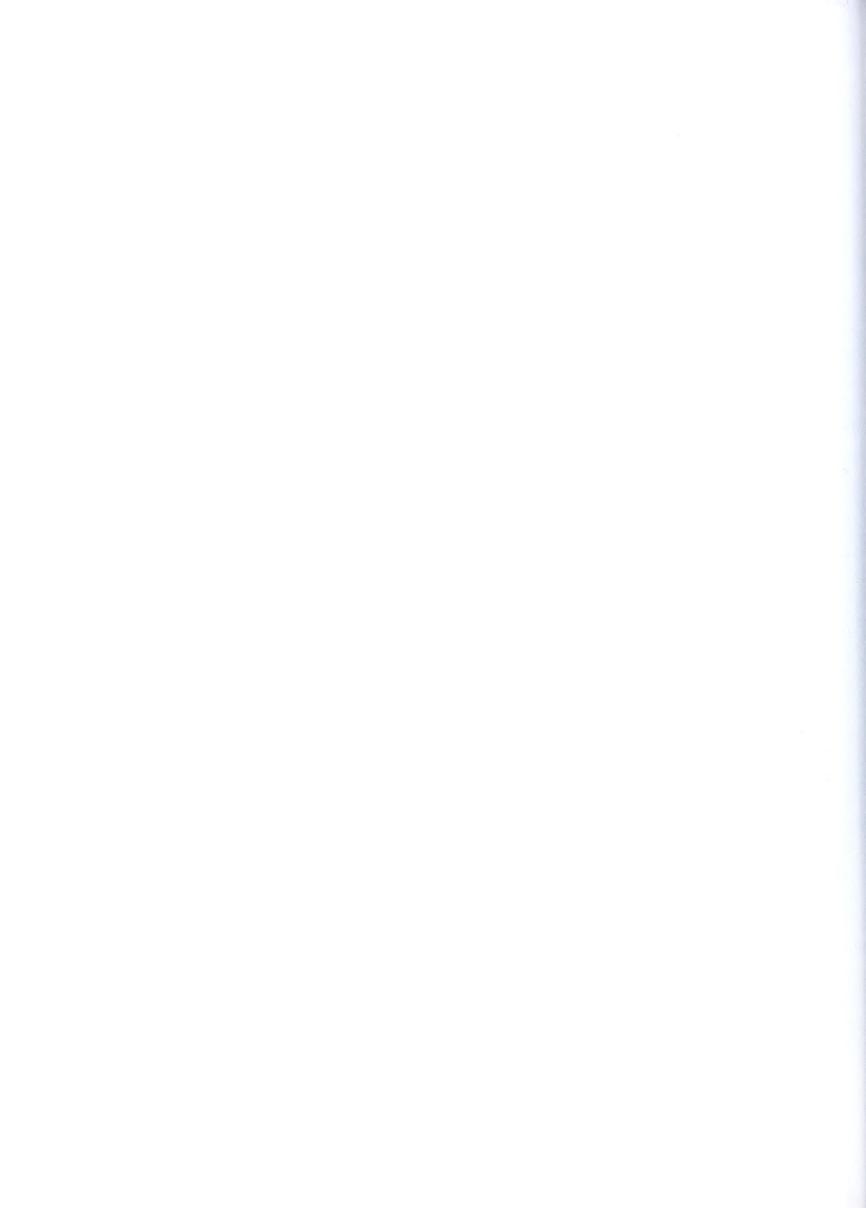
The evidence further tends to show that where work relief with public funds has had some transient or apparent success, it has been mainly



due not to anything inherent in work relief but (1) to rare, imaginative leadership which could be expected to do even better if not handicapped by its drawbacks (2) to excellent projects better handled on either a voluntary or public works basis or (3) to a wage scale that either could not be sustained or justified by any fair appraisal of the project or its effects.

There remain two other types of work relief projects: first, the penal labor type, usually characterized by unimaginative leadership if any, a correspondingly low type of work and still lower performance, and negative results, and a "Work or you don't eat" attitude that not infrequently is the outgrowth of dark-age relationships. What ever the origin of those relationships there are probably few now who really believe that government can properly give partisan aid to their continuance or aggravation. It is not only inconsistent with our basic principles of government; but in practice is no longer operable. There is something attractively American in the view that individuals should not "got something for nothing" but by the same token it is quite as much to our credit that as a people we have come to place upon leadership a reasonable responsibility for making work worthy of the worker.

At the other end of the scale are those small, rare, ably directed projects typified by such programs as those developed in Philadelphia for white collar men and business women. They deserve real encouragement. Carefully adapted to individual needs, they can render both individual and community a high return to the extent that they remain non-competitive. Barring a public works program large enough to furnish employment to virtually everyone that wants it, however, public subsidy of even such quality projects would tend to establish precedents and to encourage their extension into unjustified areas. The only practical course that therefore can be recommended here is that this class of projects continue as now to be financed by private contribution. Such money as can be raised can hardly be misspent, and may do much good.



Summing up, then, the evidence leads one to the conclusion that the conditional mixing of work and relief is unnecessary or subversive. At its best, it is superfluous. At its worst, it condemns itself. There is impressive evidence that, as a State-wide policy, work for relief in food orders alone, on the present relief scale, cannot be operated equitably at net gain to either individual or community.

On the other hand, where the hypodermic of part or full payment in cash has given projects the immediate appearance of success by making them more attractive and administerable and the projects have increasingly taken on the character of permanent public improvements, two equally conclusive objections arise. The process not only reverses our emphasis and subverts our incentives by putting a premium on being in need but through virtual State and Federal subsidy of local work recruited on the basis of nced rather than efficiency, it encourages local irresponsibility and extravagance when the opposites are grievously needed. The problem of the individual trying to get something for nothing is trifling compared to the problem when whole communities get so minded. Between exploitation of workers and expensive unworthy projects, it is an unhappy picture. Relief is as necessary as work is desirable, but conditioning one on the other leads only into a deepening morass and defeats our purpose by complicating, enlarging and perpetuating the very relief problem that we have every need to simplify and reduce.

In brief, we know that work relief is no real substitute for employment. In our honest moments, we have admitted that it was only an attempt to make relief more value-creating. But now we find that it only increases our problem so that our wiser course is frankly to acknowledge it and set out to reduce it.

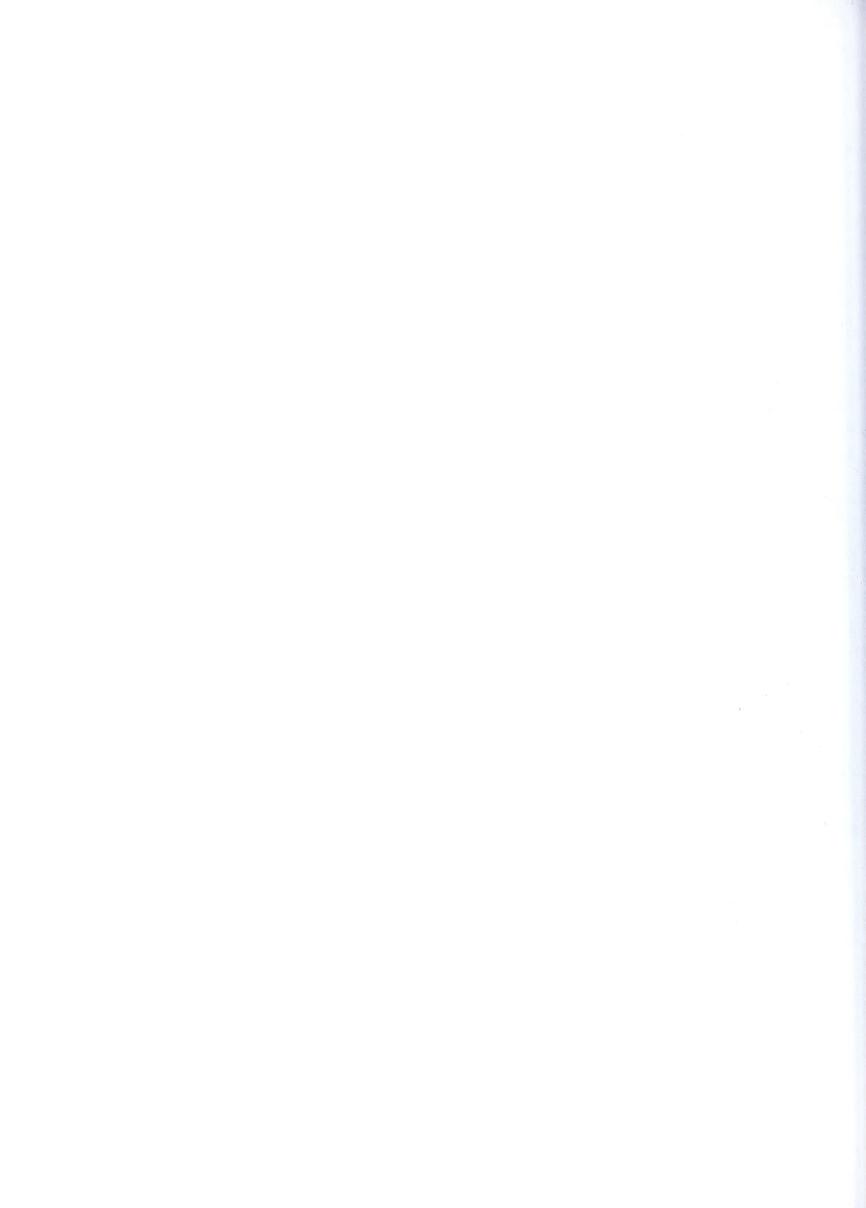


49.

# Recommendations

Recommendations were implied in the mandate although there plainly can be no pretence to make them exhaustive. If the evidence and reasoning represented in the foregoing pages is sound, however, the following suggestions would seem to flow directly and logically from them:

- 1. Completion as rapidly as practicable of the present nonpolitical State Emergency Relief Board relief organization on
  the unit principle and entrusting to its efficient professional
  care.
  - a. The handling as long as it remains a mass problem of all relief cases immediately resulting from the present emergency, subject to the understanding that this is no time to raise individual standards at public expense. Borderline jurisdictions, as in cases of illness, widowhood, etc., should be clearly defined.
  - b. The development of standards, methods, and at least a continuing skeleton organization to insure the continued handling of this essentially defensive problem in as simple, sound and objective a manner as possible.
- 2. Insurance that the County Poor Boards, but as a separate problem, assume and discharge with similar efficiency and understanding their responsibility for the indigent, aged, chronic unemployables, and other groups not covered by special legislation—and them alono.
- 3. Unequivocal abandonment of any attempt to make work a quid pro quo for the granting of public relief or need the main qualification for public employment, while encouraging as an entirely separate matter, the development wherever genuine



leadership exists of self-generating and self-rewarding voluntary programs to make communities better places to live in.

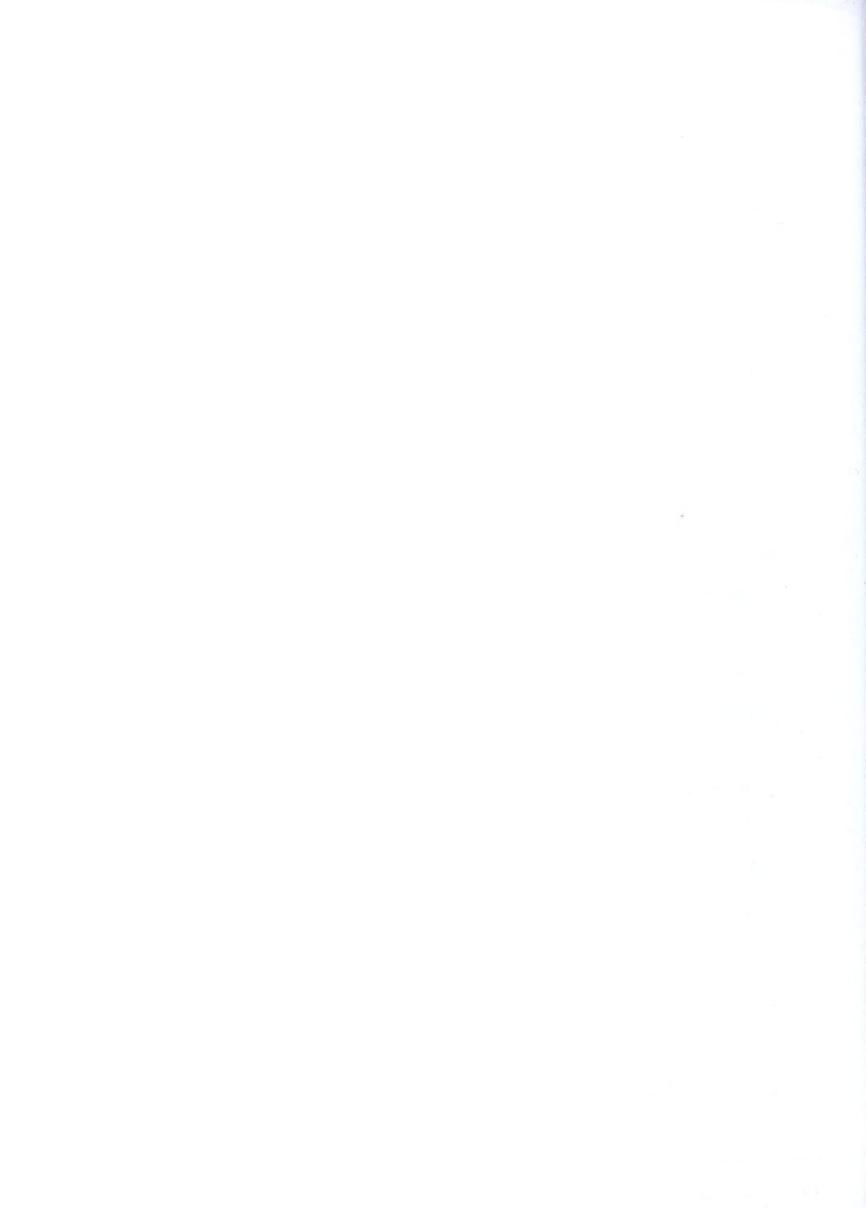
If financed, projects also should not displace any workers. 14

All such programs, however, should be subject to central

State Emergency Relief Board supervision and control. The records of Greenville and of Philadelphia's white collar projects, for example, indicate that these things are within the range of real leadership. The experience of the recent programs with workmen's compensation legislation and procedure, however, suggests the need before undertaking such programs of developing really suitable legislation and a manual for handling this subject thoroughly.

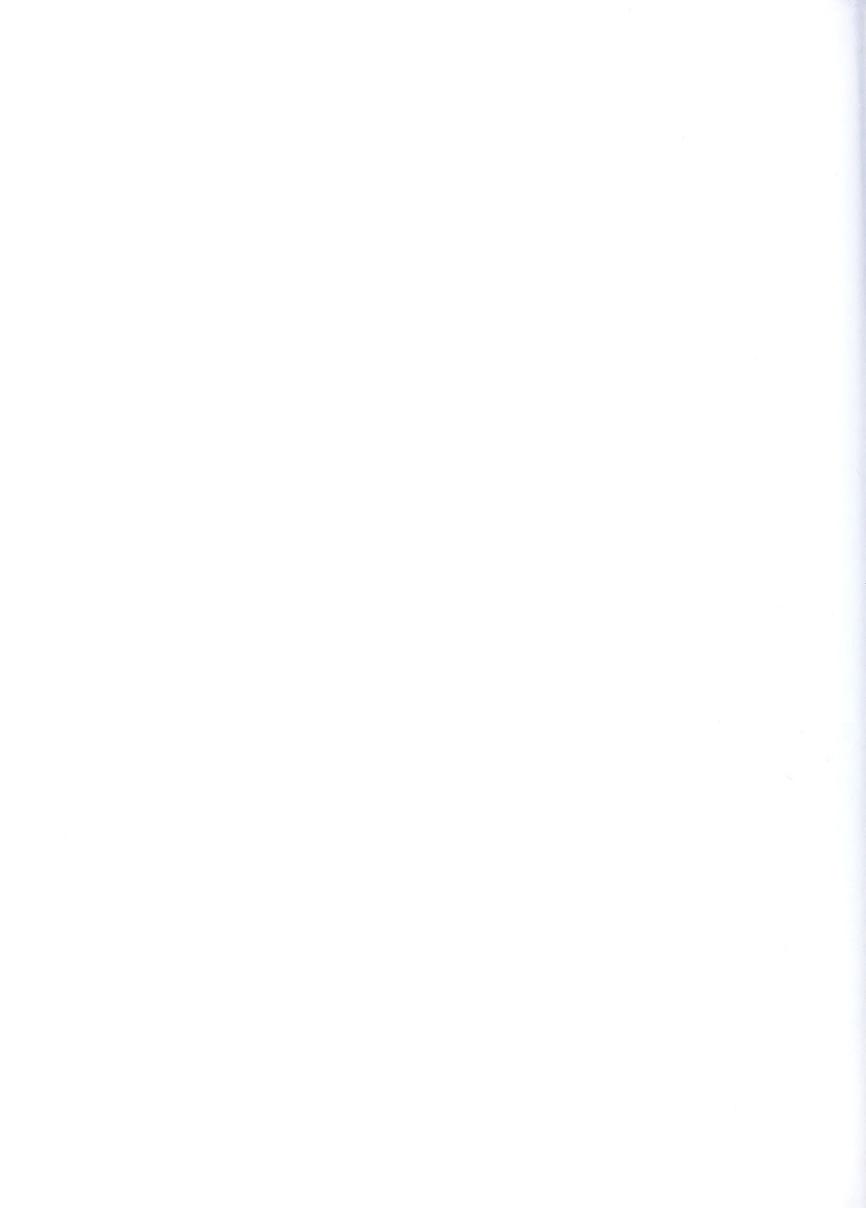
- 4. Recognition that basic unemployment relief is the responsibility of society in general and of our political and
  economic leadership in particular; and therefore should be
  offered in such a way as not to reflect stigma on its recipients until at least equivalent real and suitable employment
  is available to all who want it. By thus acknowledging the
  problem and providing the relief machinery for dealing with it
  objectively, we are free to concentrate our energies on meeting
  the problem head-on.
- 5. Immediate expansion of economically sound and necessary highway and public works as a primer to private employment, these works to be recruited and conducted primarily on the realistic basis of efficiency and of qualifications for the work (not need). With only one-third of our unemployed on relief, we cannot afford to make relief attractive. All such programs, moreover, should be financed and administered in

<sup>14.</sup> For suggestive lists of principles and types of work, see note 2; also "Class'n of Work Relief Projects". New York T. P. A. Jones 15, 1077



such a manner that local initiative, and funds shall not be dried up. All public works, in other words, should be at all times featured by the requirements, disciplines, incentives and rewards of real work.

- 6. Recognition that an impartial effective employment service is an essential part of the machinery in any intelligent and successful attack on unemployment, and, therefore, a service whose expansion, efficiency, and integrity, all parties should demand and jealously guard. The present Federal Administration, under the Wagner-Peyser Act provides the leadership, standards and fund matching for those States prepared to take advantage of it, and Pennsylvania will do well to prepare now to make the most of its expanded opportunity next year. Highway or public works labor also should be regularly recruited through the State Employment Service or coordinated agencies designated by it, both to insure better selection and clearance with relief, other localities, etc., and to strengthen the service. If government itself does not use its own employment service, it can hardly expect others to do so.
- 7. Importance of passage by the next legislature of sound legislation to promote and insure both long-range fiscal and physical planning by the State and its political sub-divisions, so public works expenditure can be made to best social and economic effect and the public credit conserved against just such emergencies as the present. H. R. 1566, passed by the last legislature, provides a pattern refined from best experience and endorsed in principle by authorities from the President down.



8. Thorough exploration of and practical experimentation with the possibilities of restoring to a self-supporting basis substantial numbers of workers who are unlikely to return to their former occupations, such as anthracite and bituminous coal mining.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) R. F. Evans.

#### ADDENDA

#### AIME AND CRITERIA OF WORK PROJECTS

(This memorandum, originally addressed in December 1932, to Work Relief Projects, applies now equally to voluntary, private or civil works projects.)

#### I. Aims

The first responsibility of a relief program is to provide, for all, the minimum essentials to life and health. When available funds are adequate to provide those vital necessities as well as the extra costs of administering work, the distribution of part of those funds in the form of sound work projects may serve the following desirable ends: (1) To maintain habits of industry and avoid deterioration which accompanies prolonged idleness; (2) to preserve morale; (3) to reduce the cost to the community by returning substantial benefits that only work can create.

#### II. Criteria

Experience tends to show, however, that such work projects succeed only to the extent that they meet the following criteria:

No substitutions No project must be permitted to reduce by a dollar the money available for real wages. If in the slightest degree work projects tend to displace other money or workers now or during the depression, it is wasted effort and defeats its mair purpose. Work furthermore should be



- 2. <u>In the public interest--not for private parties or special</u> groups.
- 3. Of permanent economic and social value
- 4. Of maximum labor content and of a character most efficiently done by such labor: if relief funds are not to be impaired, the beneficiary employer in any case should provide from funds not otherwise needed for relief, all necessary materials, equipment, workmen's compensation insurance and such needed supervision as cannot be provided as part of the project.
- 5. Accessible to the unemployed without excessive cost or effort.
- 6. Least affected by inclement weather, both out of consideration for poorly clad workers and the permanence of the work of undertaken.
- 7. Of a character to command public interest and cooperation and to improve morale of the workers.
- 8. Diversified as far as possible to accommodate various types, skills and abilities. It is not only true that best results follow from putting people at their own trades; bad work, disorganization and expensive accidents all too frequently result from poor placement. Wherever possible, therefore, the assistance of social agencies and the State Employment Service should be enlisted, for experience shows that expert and absolutely impartial selection and placement of workers for their mental as well as their physical needs, attitude and ability fully repays its cost—and vice versa.
- 9. <u>In as large units as possible</u> to make administration simple and inexpensive. Results will vary quite directly with supervision.



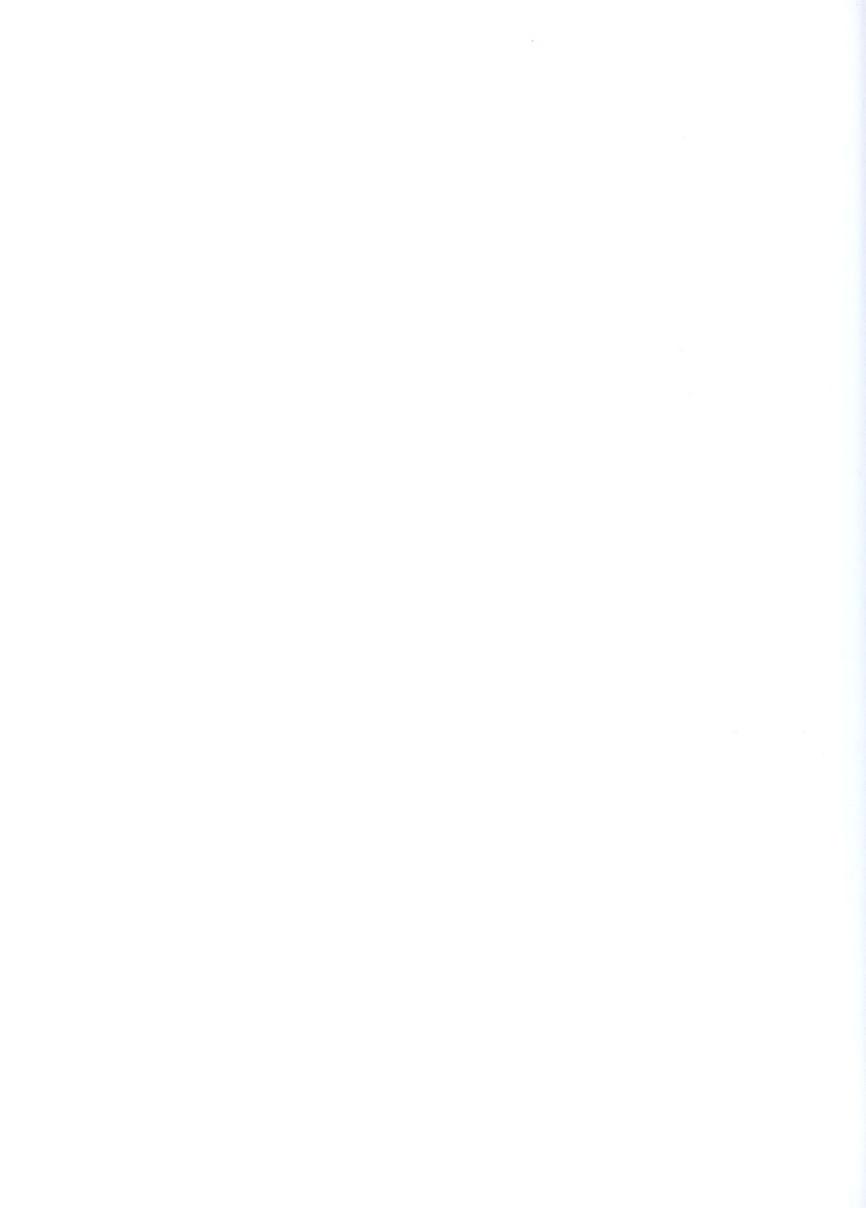
Well adapted to the needs of both the community and the worker; their effective clearance with relief; their development only so far and fast as can be done wisely and well under the conditions imposed; and their recruitment and conduct thenceforth as real work.

## III. Administrative Considerations:

In short, a work relief program is just as sound socially as it possesses the characteristics and provides the rewards of real work. It is just as sound economically as it is at once non-competitive and yet returns all its costs. It is just as feasible administratively as it permits of integration with both the whole relief program and the normal work of the community.

Such problems cannot be resolved by mere wishful thinking. If we are to preserve those qualities of independence and responsiveness that always have characterized the American worker, it is simply a matter of enough eligible work projects and sufficient funds, 15 over and above those required for the community's minimum relief needs, to provide the necessary overhead and enough of a premium to make the work manageable. At the minimum, it calls for private support to underwrite selective projects for the best of the white-collared unemployed. At most, it means a comprehensive program of state-wide or nation-wide public works, providing work for all, on equitable work relief terms, and soundly administered on a strictly realistic basis. There is little ground between that is tenable.

<sup>15.</sup> See footnote 9.



# SECTION II

THE CIVIL WORKS ADMINISTRATION

PROGRAM IN PENNSYLVANIA

#### CHAPTER VII

#### ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION

Eric H. Biddle, Executive Director of the State Emergency Relief Board, was appointed State Civil Works Administrator by the Federal Administrator, Harry L. Hopkins, on November 15, 1933. The State Administrator planded and developed the State Civil Works Administration independent of, but closely coordinated with, the relief organization. However, in order to facilitate the initial organization of the C. W. A. Program in Ponnsylvania, several of the people in key positions with the State Emergency Relief Board were appointed as department heads in the new C. W. A. organization while continuing to function as heads of their respective departments in the relief administration. The Relief and the C. W. A. organizations were housed in separate buildings.

In anticipation of increasing employment in industry and a possible liberalization of the Public Works Program, the State Relief Administration had previously (September, 1933) adopted a policy of sponsoring the extensive development of the National Reemployment Service throughout the State, and, at the time the C. W. A. Program was announced, had provided for the registration of all employable persons on relief rolls at the offices of the respective State and Federal Employment Services.

Accordingly, from the outset all referrals for placement, whether from the relief rolls or from the rolls of the self-sustaining unemployed, were made by the State or Federal Employment Services.

# Local Organization

An administrative organization similar to the State Administration was established in each county. The chief administrative officer of each county was a Local Administrator, appointed by and who was directly responsible to the State Administrator. The Local Relief Boards and Local Civil Works Administrations were maintained independently of each other in a manner similar to the State Administrations.

The following departments were organized for handling various functions of the Civil Works Administration program:

# Administrative Department

Early in the Civil Works Administration Program, the State

Administrator, Eric H. Biddle, appointed an Assistant Administrator. As

the Program expanded it became apparent that a further degree of decentralization of the State organization was desirable. Accordingly, the State

was divided into six areas and an Assistant to the Administrator was ap
pointed in each area. These resident area assistants represented the State

Administrator in contacts with the counties and were able to solve many

administrative problems in the counties without the necessity of clearing

through Harrisburg.

#### Engineering Department

It was the function of this department, under the direction of the Chief Engineer, to examine all construction projects submitted in regard to engineering feasibility, economic desirability, and eligibility as a project under the Civil Works Administration Program.

The Engineering Department organized and supervised a field service which ultimately included eighteen District and Field Engineers.

These engineers were located throughout the State and assisted the Local Administrators in developing and appraising projects. They also filed a recommendation report with every project submitted by the Local Administrator to the State Administrator. Further, the engineers maintained general supervision of all projects.

# Comptroller's Department

It was the function of the Comptroller's Department to control expenditures and to develop an organization for maintaining accounting and financial records, auditing the disbursement of funds, and compiling accounting reports.

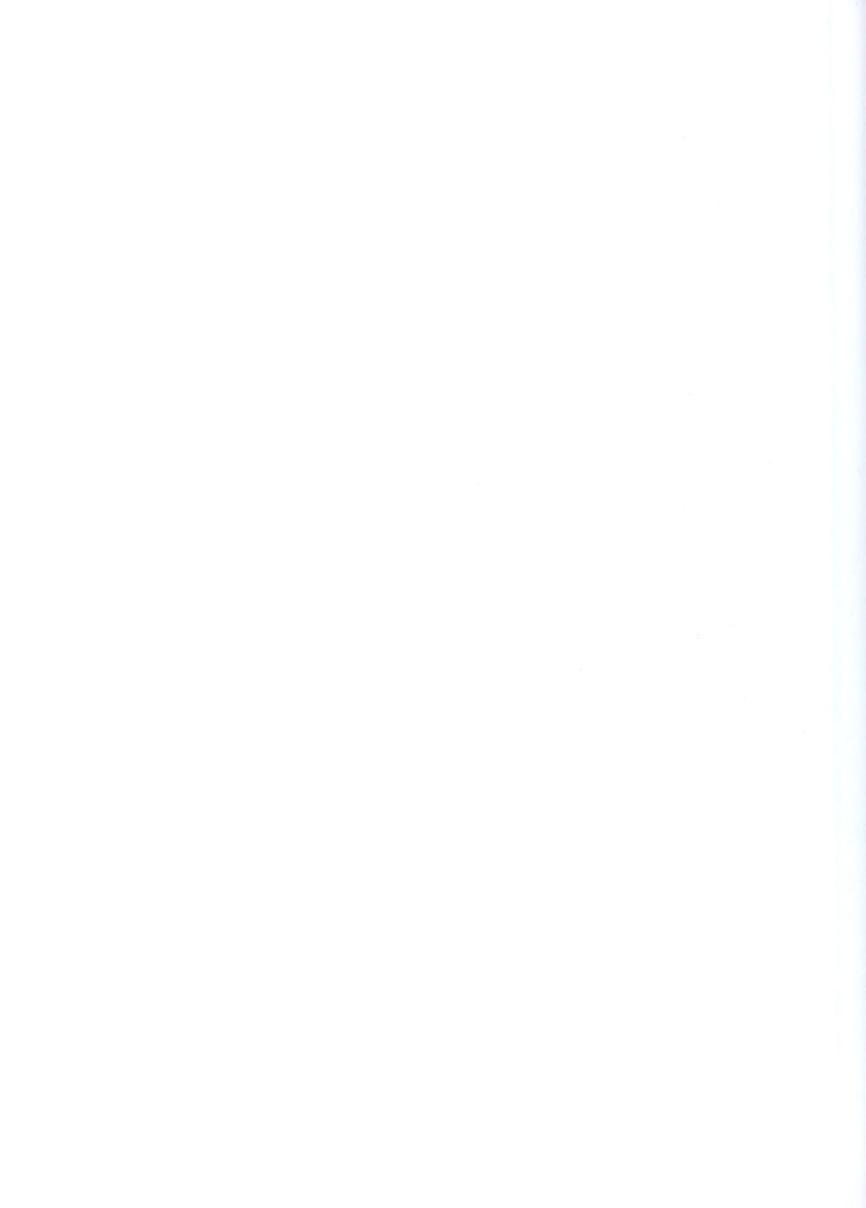
The Comptroller's Department also maintained a field service composed of Field Auditors under the direction of a Senior Supervising Accountant, appointed in each of the six areas of the State which had been created to primally decentralize the State organization.

## Research and Statistics

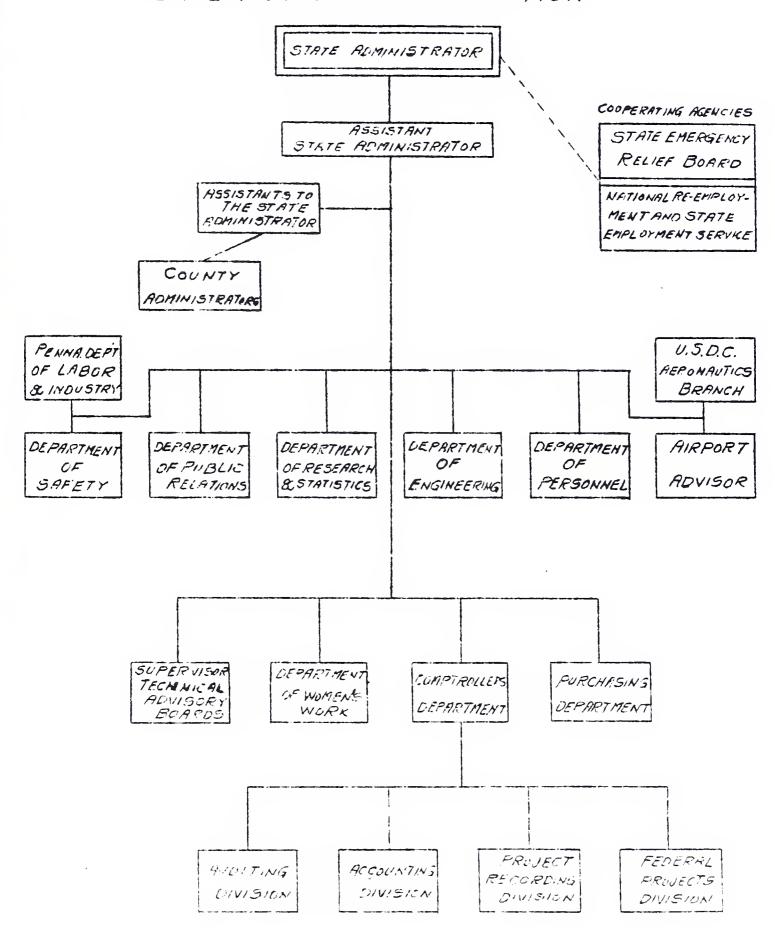
ment to consider and recommend for approval, or rejection, all projects not in the construction field. In addition, this department had the responsibility of planning records and reports to be used in the administration of the Civil Works Program, of assisting in the assignment of quotas to counties, and of supervising the preparation of reports to the Federal Civil Works Administration.

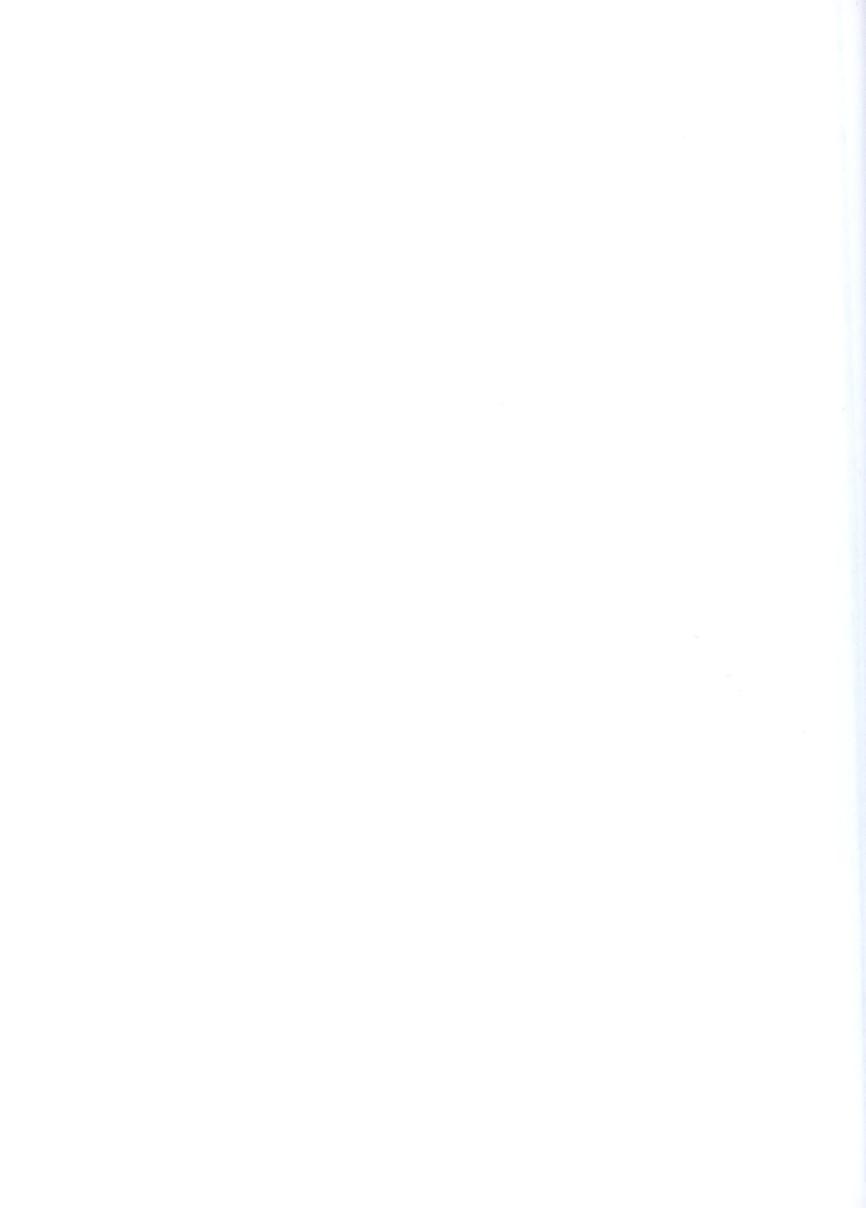
# Personnel Department

It was the function of this department to assist in the selection of administrative personnel and to recommend salary scales and personnel classifications.



# FUNCTIONAL ORGANIZATION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA CIVIL WORKS ADMINISTRATION





# Department of Women's Work

A separate department was set-up to encourage the development of projects which would employ women. Of necessity, this department had its chief contacts with various local administrations and state departments, which were in a position to submit projects wherein employment might be secured for women.

# Department of Public Relations

This department maintained relations with the press, prepared publicity, and attempted to keep the public informed of the purposes and progress of the Civil Works Administration Program.

The functional organization of the State Civil Works Administration is shown graphically in Chart II.

# Assignment of Quotas to Counties

The persons assigned to the State of Pennsylvania by the Federal Civil Works Administration were reallocated to the counties on a basis of population, unemployment and relief case load.

Here it should be noted that the experience of Pennsylvania, in general, was that the small communities found it easier to get projects under way than was possible under the complex organizations of the large cities. In part this was due to the fact that the type of projects of a permanent social and economic value which could be developed in smaller communities were easier to plan than was the case in large communities. Furthermore, in the large centers the restrictions on city councils and city departments were generally more rigid than was found to be the case in the small communities. Lastly, it was exceedingly difficult to secure the financial cooperation of the city authorities in Philadelphia in the early weeks of the program.



In consequence, the end of the first week in December found the rural counties closely approximating their quotes in number of men to be employed, while the large cities were lagging. On the sixth of December, the Federal Civil Works Administrator notified the State Administrator that quotes would not be held after December fifteenth, and a representative of the Federal Civil Works Administrator came to Harrisburg to further emphasize the insistence on this point.

The State Administrator promptly notified the Local Administrator that quotas would not be held after December thirteenth. This resulted in a competitive condition between political subdivisions which caused the rural counties to materially exceed their quotas, while the quotas were not met in the larger centers where the unemployment was most severe.

The extreme pressure brought about by this condition also interfered somewhat with the policy of the State Civil Works Administration in locating projects where the need was the greatest. In the long run, the effect of the emphasis of speed on the part of the Federal Civil Works Administration reduced the benefit of the C. W. A. program in Pennsylvania.

It also produced a long-range difficulty when the program demobilized in that it was necessary to sharply reduce quotas in the less densely populated sections of the State, leaving a much higher proportion of uncompleted projects in these sections when the program ended.

## Approval of Projects

At the very outset of the Civil Works Administration program all projects which had been in operation under the Work Relief under the State Emergency Relief Board were transferred to the Civil Works Administration.



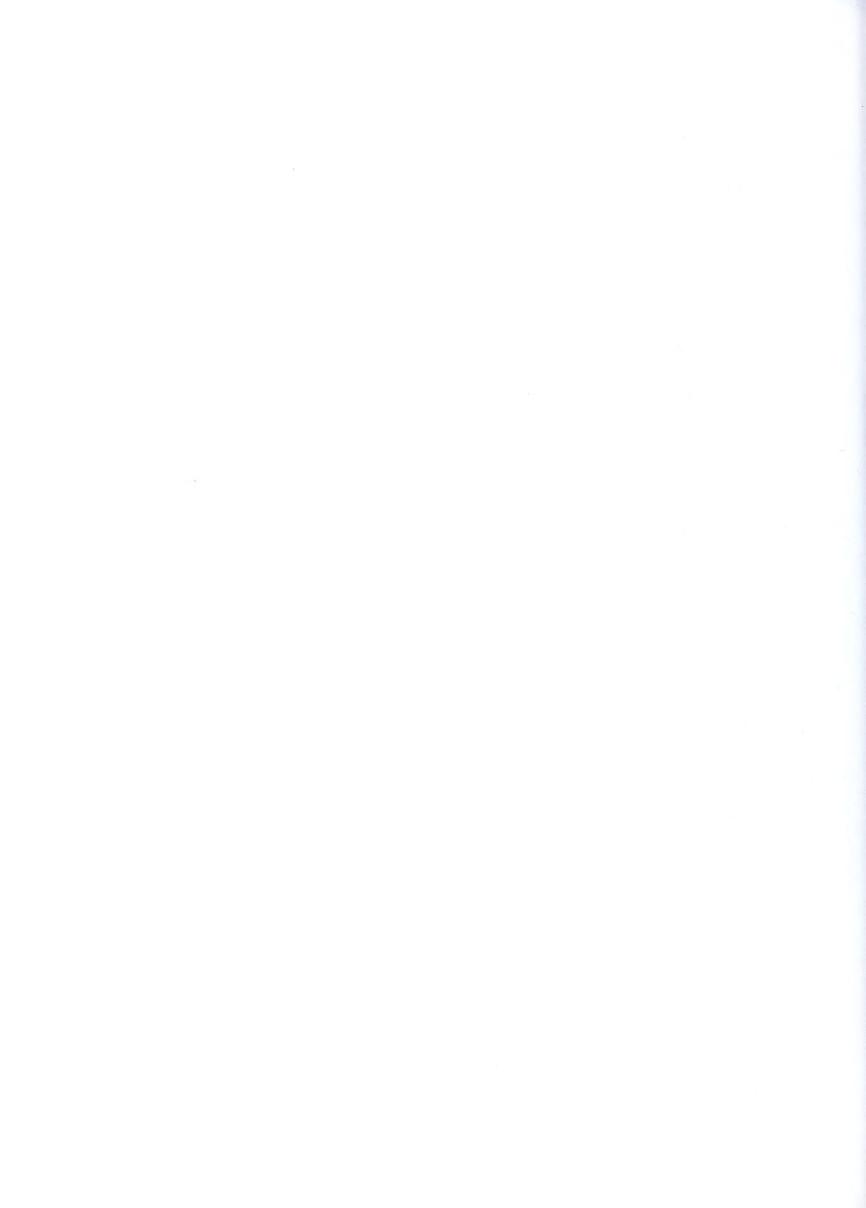
Due to the relatively small number of Work Relief projects then under way in Pennsylvania there were not many projects to be so transferred. All projects submitted were scrutinized very carefully to see that they conformed with the provisions and spirit of the Civil Works Administration Program. Projects that did not conform to these requirements were promptly discontinued.

New projects requiring a large expenditure for material were not approved unless the political subdivision contributed a fair portion of the cost of such material. In addition, the location of projects with regard to relief case load and unemployment was considered.

Administration that a specified number of persons were to be given employment within a specified time resulted in noticeable relaxation of the rigid standards which had been established in Pennsylvania for the approval of projects. The emphasis on speed resulted in the loss of a considerable portion of the benefits which had been enunciated as the aims of the Civil Works Administration.

Probably the greatest loss was the inevitable tendency to rush into operation projects which in some instances had no relation to the unemployment factors of the community and in other cases had little economic benefit.

Administration employment for regular employment on the part of government bodies submitting projects. Many lealities in which the unemployment and relief case load were greatest were unable to obtain local contributions and desirable projects as rapidly as some of the less populous



ment was less acute. Further, the premium created in favor of immediate submission of projects resulted in many of the most desirable projects not being submitted or being submitted and started with insufficient planning.

Roads constituted the type of projects which could be started in the shortest period of time, and usually required a small enough portion of material to come within the requirements which had been established. A large propertion of the projects approved in the early days of the Civil Works Administration, therefore, were road construction and repair projects, which were often inaccessible for the unemployed residing in densely settled communities.

With due consideration for all these factors, the fidelity and spirit of cooperation manifested by the Local Administrators, State Departments, and local political subdivisions maintained, by and large, a high degree of social and economic value from the Civil Works Administration projects undertaken in this State. The accomplishment of the benefits derived was due in no small part to the wisdom of the Federal Civil Works Administration in delegating the major responsibility of organization and administration to the several State Administrators.

# Selection of Workers

All workers employed on Civil Works Administration Program were referred by the State and National Re-employment Services. An attempt was used to employ approximately fifty percent from relief rolls and fifty percent from the runks of the self-sustaining unemployed. This arrangement necessitated very close cooperation between the State Civil Works Administration, the State Emergency Relief Board, and the State and Federal Re-

employment Services. Due to the emphasis on speed and the factors affecting location of projects mentioned in the preceding section, so mewhat less than thirty-five percent of the persons placed on Civil Works Administration projects were from relief rolls.

were obtained in the counties in which the projects were undertaken.

The only exceptions to this rule were in the selection of administrative personnel and specially skilled persons on projects other than administrative. In the latter case the number of persons selected irrespective of employment office registration were not permitted to constitute more than five percent of the total number employed on the respective projects. Permission to employ key persons in this manner was granted on December 14, 1933 and, due to abuses of the practice, was rescinded on December 28, 1933.

The selection of workers for Givil Works projects, other than those selected from relief rolls has been governed by preferences set forth in the regulations of the Federal Civil Works Administration.

Labor Relations

Civil Works employees in Pennsylvania were assured the right and provided the instrumentality for appealing grievances arising out of conditions of work or dismissal.

consisting of one representative from the building trade, one architect, and one non-political property owner. Workers were duly informed of their right to appeal to this beard and their right to be represented before the board by anyone chosen by the workers. The number of complaints which the boards had to handle was small and these were adjusted amicably

in all cases.

Wage Rate Advisory Committee, consisting of one representative from organized labor, one from business, and one from the Local Emergency Relief Board, was established in each county of the State. This committee recommended rates to be paid for various classifications of labor in the county. In addition, a Technical Advisory Board was established in Harrisburg. This board studied carefully the wage rates recommended by the Local Advisory Committee and recommended to the State Administrator that rates be changed where they were found to be not in conformance with the policies established by the Federal Civil Works Administration.

# Protests and Complaints

There were a number of organized protests by workers throughout the State when the Federal Civil Works Administration reduced the hours per week from thirty to twenty-four in urban areas and from thirty to fifteen in rural areas, and again when the Civil Works Administration program was transformed into a Work Division Program. In a few scattered instances there were strikes which were, however, of short duration and were amicably adjusted. The complaints and protests directed against the program may be summarized as follows:

a. Charges of discrimination in the selection of workers.

Since it was impossible to give employment to all who applied, it was inevitable that charges of favoritism and discrimination in the selection of workers should arise. These complaints were investigated as far as possible, but it was obviously impossible to do so in every case.

It is certainly true that some local politicians attempted to use their influence to secure positions for workers, and there is no doubt that in a few instances they were successful. However, every safeguard which could reasonably be established to prevent the occurrence of such conditions was instituted and it is believed that political interference or personal favoritism played but small part in the referrals of persons to C. W. A. jobs.

The primary responsibility for making placements was in the hands of the National and State Employment Services, with final assignment of applicants in the hands of the Local Administrator. In a few instances, where it was found that discrimination was taking place in State or Federal Employment Offices, action was taken to remove the persons so involved. Both the National and State Employment Services are to be complimented for their earnest attempts to maintain referrals on a non-political basis. Such pressure as there was illustrates for cefully the need for Civil Service in the selection of workers for the employment services.

A few unscrupulous politicians attempted to create the impression of obtaining preferences where none existed. These politicians would tell the person asking for assistance that he would see what he could accomplish. The politician would then write to the Employment Office Manager requesting that certain applicants be given employment. Most of these latters were thrown away and not even filed. However, in the normal course of events the person in whose behalf the politician had written might be selected for employment. The politician would then take credit for obtaining the placement, and the rumor of political prof-



erence would immediately be established. This practice was overcome in some counties by threatened publication of political letters. In one county a large metal container labeled "Politicians' Letters" was placed in front of the Employment office and each day these letters were publicly destroyed.

b. Complaints that need for employment was not given adequate consideration.

Numerous complaints were received from persons with a large number of dependents who were not placed. These complaints arose from a misunderstanding of the objectives of the Civil Works Administration Program. The purpose of the program was to distribute employment on a basis of ability and fitness for the job and not on a basis of need. Publicity on these objectives greatly reduced the volume of this class of complaints in the latter part of the program.

c. Protests against the termination of Civil Works Administration.

The termination of the Civil Works Administration Program caused more complaints and protests than any other factors connected with the program.

#### Safety Program

In Pennsylvania, offorts to protect Civil Works Administration workers from the hazards of their employment were administered through the State Eureau of Inspection, which, because of its police powers, is able to enforce labor laws and regulations emanating therefrom. The sixty-seven counties of the State were divided into seven districts, each of which was in charge of a supervising inspector under whom there functioned a number of local supervising inspectors.



The Director of the Bureau of Inspection, Department of Labor and Industry, was appointed Safety Director for the Civil Works Administration in Pennsylvania, whereupon each of the seven supervising inspectors was made a Civil Works Administration Deputy Director of Safety in his particular district, and automatically the police powers of the State Bureau of Inspection became a possession of the Civil Works Administration.

The safety of persons working on projects on which ten or more persons were employed was cared for by project safety inspectors. In many instances persons occupying this position had other duties to perform. On larger projects matters pertaining to the safety of workers became the special and exclusive province of the safety inspectors.

The state and community safety directors were chosen for their practical experience and special capabilities. On small projects the safety inspectors were selected from among the men on the jobs. First aid courses advocated by the American Red Cross wore given all safety inspectors. The enrollment in these classes numbered 4,915 of whom 4,644 passed the examination required for cortificates.

On many large projects there was established well equipped first air rooms in charge of a full time nurse or physician. In the determination of projects on which to place extensive equipment and skilled personnel, conditions other than the number of pursons employed, such as the nature of the work, the distance from hospitals and physicians, were taken into consideration.

For even the smaller projects, definite arrangements were unde for sending injured persons to hospitals or physicians in accordance with provisions of the Compensation Act.

An extensive educational compaign was conducted throughout the



State for the purpose of preventing as many accidents as possible. The safety administrators were mindful of the fact that many persons were to be employed on tasks for which they would be poorly prepared with reference to the skills required. Thus the personal hazards involved were increased many fold. On projects requiring the use of hand tools a detailed set of instructions was distributed to guard against the sustaining of avoidable accidents by persons unfamiliar with the use of such tools.

Civil Works Administration projects were inspected throughout the State and daily reports were prepared and forwarded to the supervising officers. These reports listed only fifty-five violations of State regulations. Compliance orders were placed where necessary, and letters were sent each day from the central office to each County Administrator setting forth a record of violations and asking for their immediate correction. It is worthy of note that most of the violations consisted of lack of goggles for men on highway work and lack of shoring for trenches and excavations.

Another precaution taken by the Eureau of Inspection was the supervision of blasting operations. Stationed in each district of the State was a regular inspector of the Mines and Quarries Section of the Bureau. Each Local Civil Works Administrator was instructed to communicate with his district mines and quarries inspector for any help or information required in safely conducting blasting operations.

In addition to precautions taken to avoid accidents, the health of Civil Works Administration workers was a matter of major importance All projects and vorkers' camps were maintained in a sanitary condition, including the provision of safe drinking water, adequate toilet facilities,



and pest control where necessary. Workers were cautioned against contact with poison ivy, poison oak, poison sumac, etc. Proper clothing was required and provided for working under inclement or extreme weather conditions. Instructions were given whenever appropriate in proper methods of lifting heavy weights so that back-strain might be avoided.

Persons known to be in poor health were not permitted to work, and were encouraged to seek proper medical attention. When suspected of cases of contagious di eases, the persons were immediately isolated and the illness reported to the proper health officers.

The care, treatment, and compensation of Civil Works Administration employees injured in the performance of their duties were administered in accordance with provisions contained in Federal Rules and Regulations #5 and authorized revisions thereof.

To eliminate the possibility of injured workers and their families suffering hardships during the interim between the occurence of accidents and first compensation checks received, arrangements were made for the granting of necessary relief to such families, and the amount of relief distributed was not deducted from compensation payments except in cases where attempts to exploit this privilege were established to the satisfaction of the Local Civil Works Administrator.

When consideration is given to the nature of the work and to the fact that many of the workers were unaccustomed to the kind of work being done, the number of accidents per thousand Civil Works employees was small. Below is listed the number of employees on Civil Works Administration projects throughout the State together with the number of ac-



cidents per thousand employees working each week for the period of January 5, 1934 - Merch 9, 1934.

WEEK ENDING	EMPLOYNES	ACCIDENTS	PER THOUSAND
January 5, 1934 January 12, 2934 January 19, 1934 January 26, 1934 February 2, 1934 February 9, 1934 February 16, 1934 February 23, 1934 March 2, 1934 March 9, 1934	199,131 247,161 283,380 298,823 288,965 276,057 248,898 248,000 209,620 182,092	194 314 311 323 246 467 146 285 256	1.0 1.3 1.1 1.1 0.8 1.7 0.6 1.1 1.2
Totals	(Man-weeks) 2,432,127	2,860	1.15

Total fatalities resulting from accidents occurring during this period were:

WEEK ENDING	FATAL ACCIDENTS
January 5, 1934 January 12, 1934 January 19, 1934 February 9, 1934 March 2, 1934 March 9, 1934	2 2 3 1 1
Total.	13
Fatal accidents pe	r thousand imployees .0052

Table II summarizes the accidents incurred in connection with the Civil Works Administration Program in Pennsylvania.

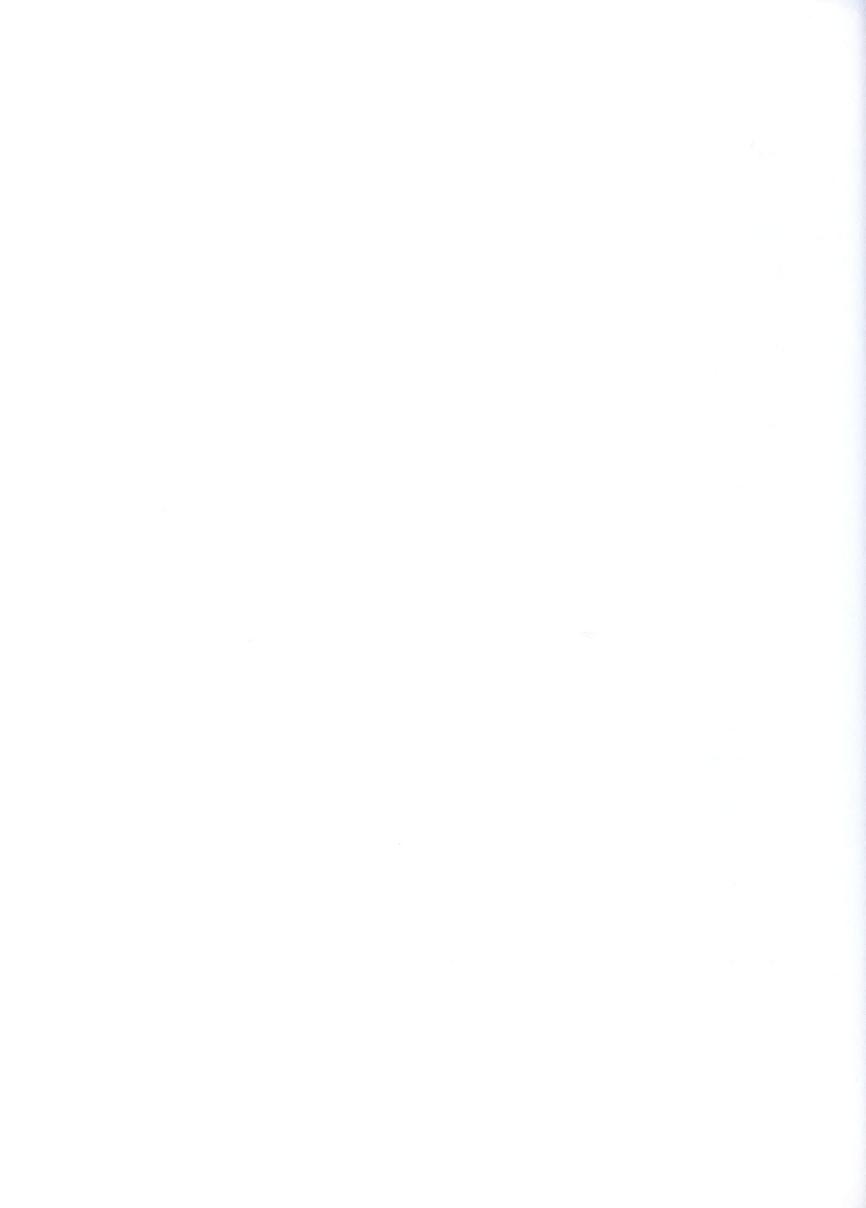


TABLE II

ACCIDENT SUMMARY

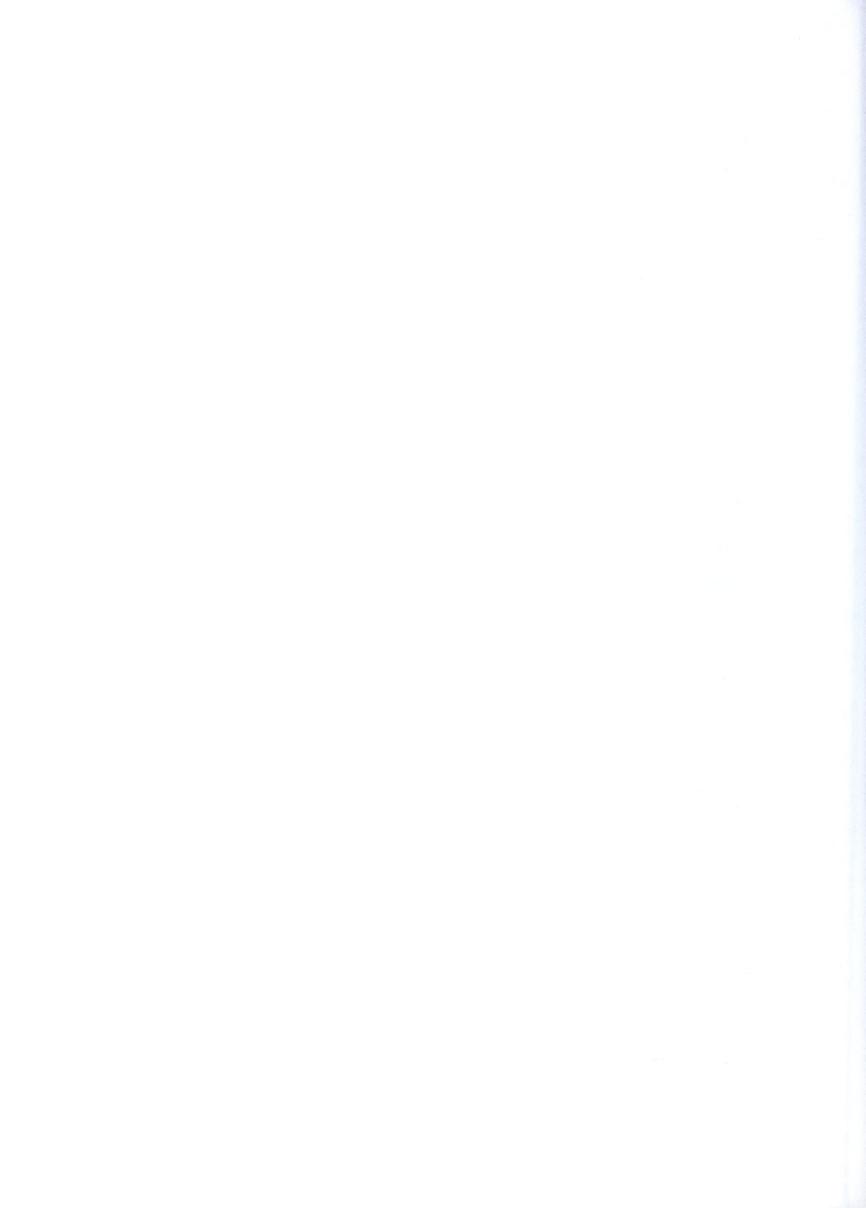
(November 15, 1933-April 2, 1934)

CAUS	E	NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS	PERSONS KILLED	PERSONS INJURED (Lost Time)
	Machinery	_111		47
2.	Vehicles	171	2	70
3.	Explosives	34	11	17
4.	Electricity, fire, hot substances	99		23
5.	Poisons, Corrosive substances	233		60
6.	Falls of persons	1,131	5	473
7.	Stepping, striking, against objects	1,210		276
8.	Falling objects	1,819	5	624
٥.	Handling objects	2,203		663
	Hand tools	2,547		616
10.		<b>3</b> 5		7
11. 12.	Miscellaneous Not classified	1,935 68	1	<b>629</b> 39
13.		11,596	14	3544
14		1ed 489		195

NOTES: A lost time injury is one causing loss of time beyond the remainder of the day or shift.

In case of a combination of causes (e.g., a premature blast, causing a fall of rock in which men are killed) the accident was charged to the cause most easily prevented (in this case "Explosives" rather than "Falling objects").

Where an injury was made more serious by infection (e.g., a neglected knife cut) the accident was charged to the original cause (in this case "Hand Tools") and <u>also</u> entered in line 14, "Infections".



The following information is taken from a report submitted by the Safety Director of the State Civil Works Administration,

1. Number of first-aid classes

154 (Not complete)

a. Number of workers receiv-

ing certificates

4,644 (Not complete)

2. Number of safety meetings

(Foremen meetings)

75

a. Total number in attendance

7,000

3. Number of Civil Works Adminis-

tration posters (issued from

Washington) posted

10,000

a. Number of locally prepared

posters placed

No record

4. Number of first-aid kits pur-

chased and distributed

a. By State and Local Civil

Works Administrations

4,000

5. Number of pairs of goggles pur-

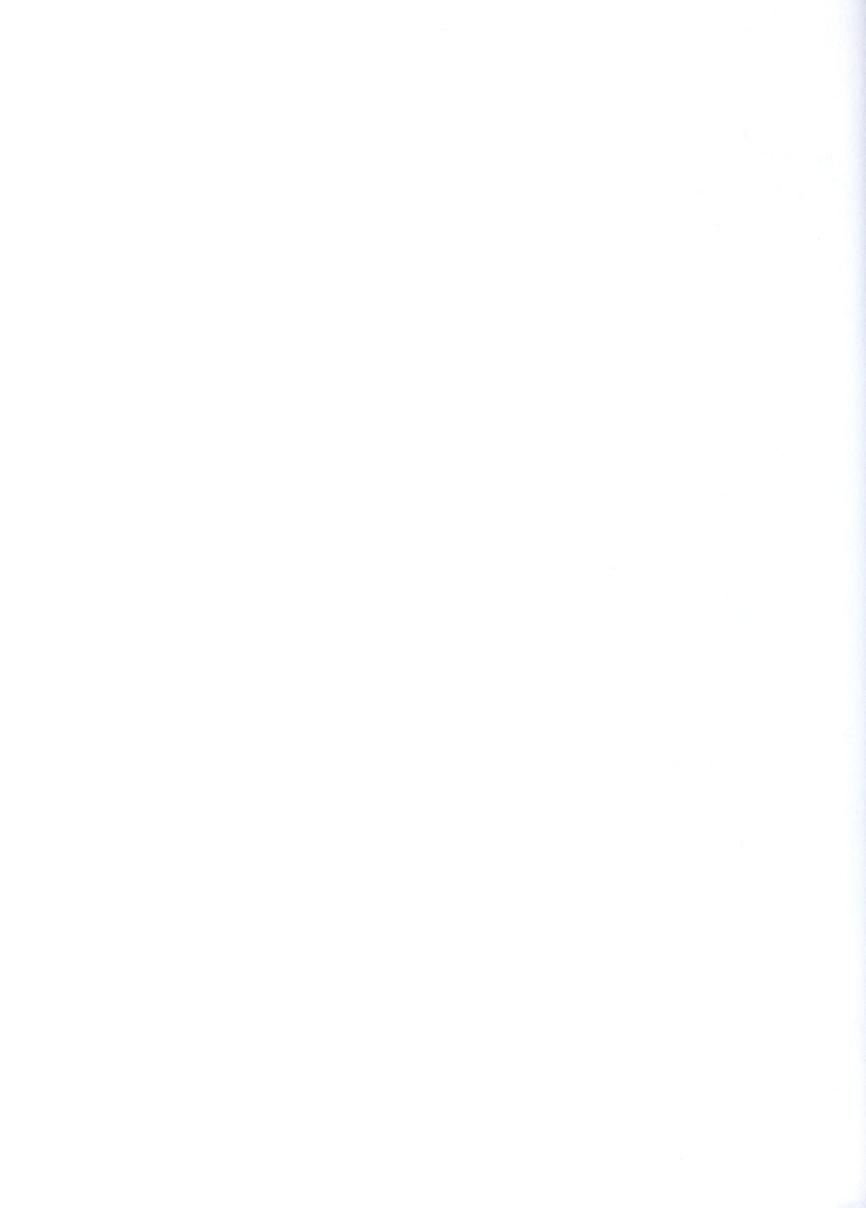
chased and distributed

a. By State and Local Civil

Works Administrations

10,000

6. Other safety equipment purchases \$2,000.00



#### CHAPTER VIII

EMPLOYMENT PROVIDED BY THE CIVIL WORKS ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM IN PENNSYLVANIA

### Extent of Employment Provided.

Immediately following the establishment of the C. W. A. program in Pennsylvania steps were taken whereby the administrative machinery began to function and men were placed at work. Within the first week, there were over 5,800 men working. This number was doubled in the second week when over 10,300 persons were working. Following this there was a rapid and steady increase for a period of seven weeks in the number of persons working each week. The peak of employment was reached in the week ending January 18, 1934 when 319,387 persons were at work.

Following this date, there was a spell of extremely cold weather with a great deal of rain and snow. Further, shortly after this date the Federal Civil Works Administration began reducing the number of persons that could be at work in any one week, and the hours of employment were reduced from thirty to twenty-four in urban areas and to fifteen in rural areas. For a six weeks period, therefore, the number of persons working each week was less than the number in the preceding week. During the week ending March 1, 1934 there were only 155,256 persons working — less than half of the number working six weeks earlier.

The downward trend stopped at this time and for the remaining four weeks of the program, there was an increase each week in the number of persons working. For the last full week of work, ending March 29, 1934, there were 206,959 persons working.

This data is presented in Table III and is shown by counties, by weeks in Table A-I in the appendix.

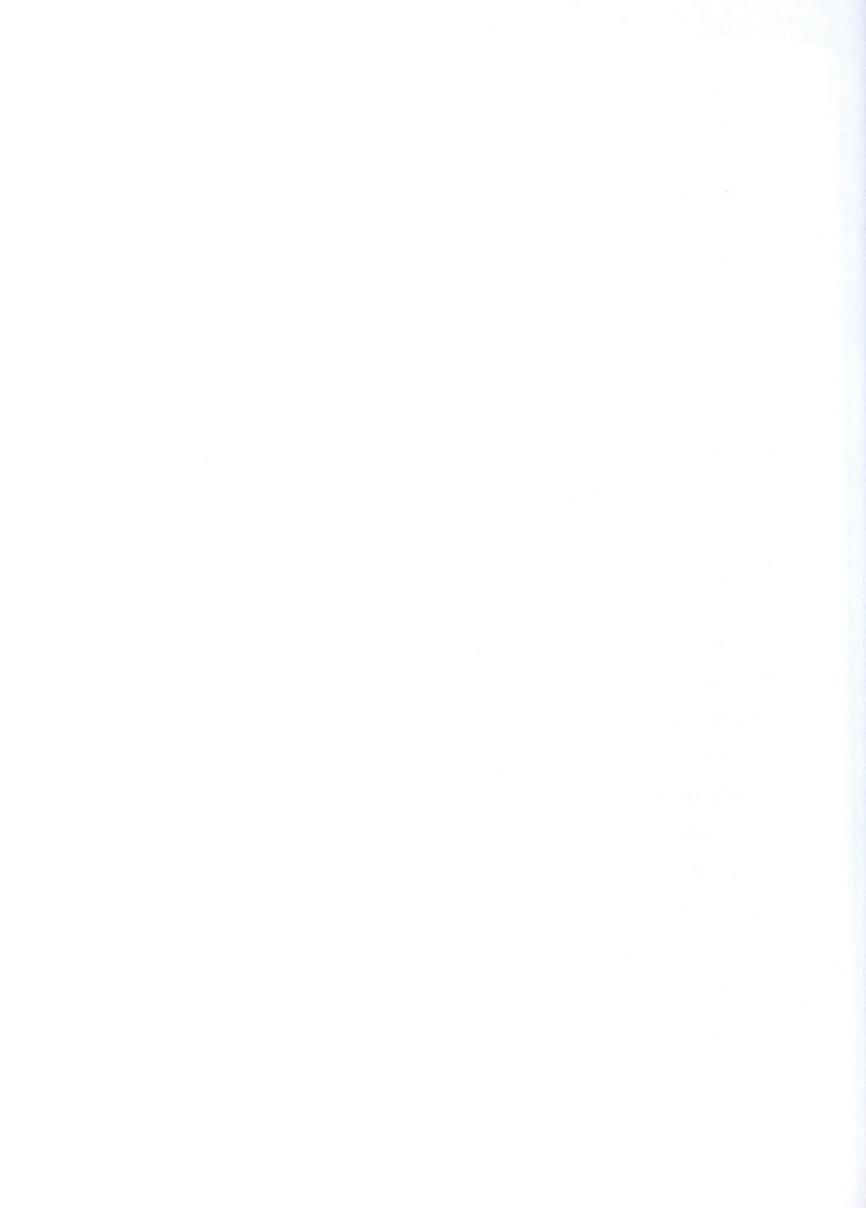


TABLE III

PERSONS EMPLOYED AND WAGES AND SALARIES PAID

Week Ending	No. Persons Employed	Wages & Salaries Paid
Nov. 23, 1933	5,828	\$ 52,590.60
Nov. 30, 1933	10,346	109,531.27
Dec. 7, 1933	36,081	380,063.99
Dec. 14, 1933	82,263	873,071.71
Dec. 21, 1933	144,212	1,670,743.30
Dec. 23, 1933	179,091	2,033,693.05
Jan. 4, 1934	224,036	2,963,536.69
Jan. 11, 1934	232,784	3,797,111.39
Jan. 18, 195	319,387	4,417,260.88
Jan. 25, 1934	311, 443	3,194,906.74
Feb. 1, 1934	286,561	2,879,551.15
Feb. 8, 1934	280,998	3,052,647.65
Feb. 15, 1934	230,159	2,377,587.66
Feb. 22, 1934	216,933	2,159,275.01
Mar. 1, 1934	155,256	1,167,437.60
Mar. 8, 1934	179,031	1,889,246.08
Mar. 15, 1934	197,720	2,335,371.46
Mar. 22, 1934	200,897	2,462,092.13
Mar. 29, 1934	206,959	2,516,024.32
Mar. 31, 1934	98,998	922,876.55
TOTAL	and put the	\$41,253,619,28

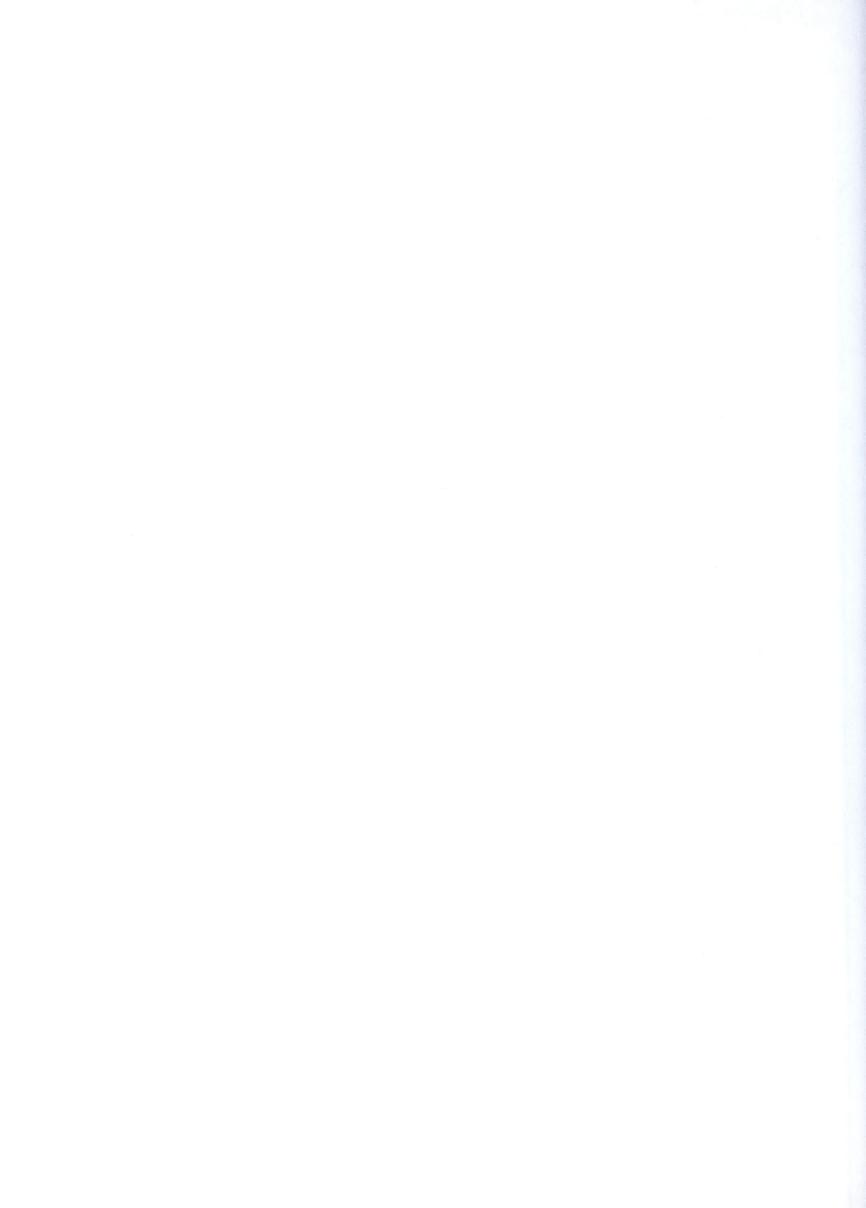
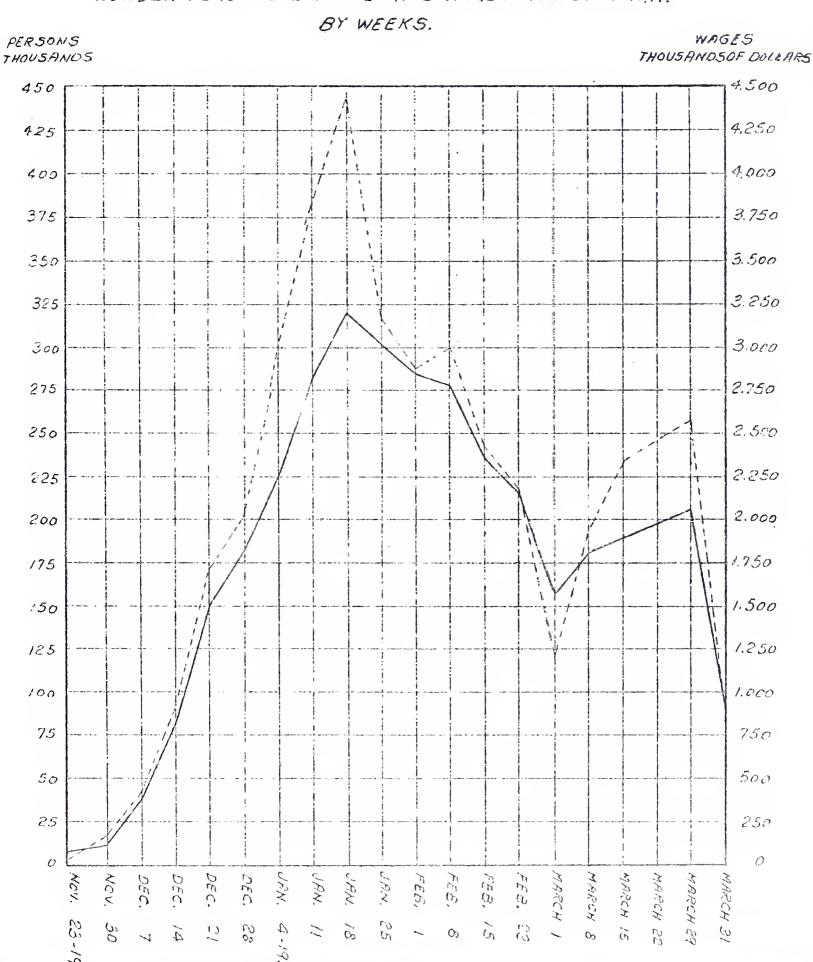


CHART III

# NUMBER PERSONS EMPLOYED AND WAGES PAND BY C.W.A.





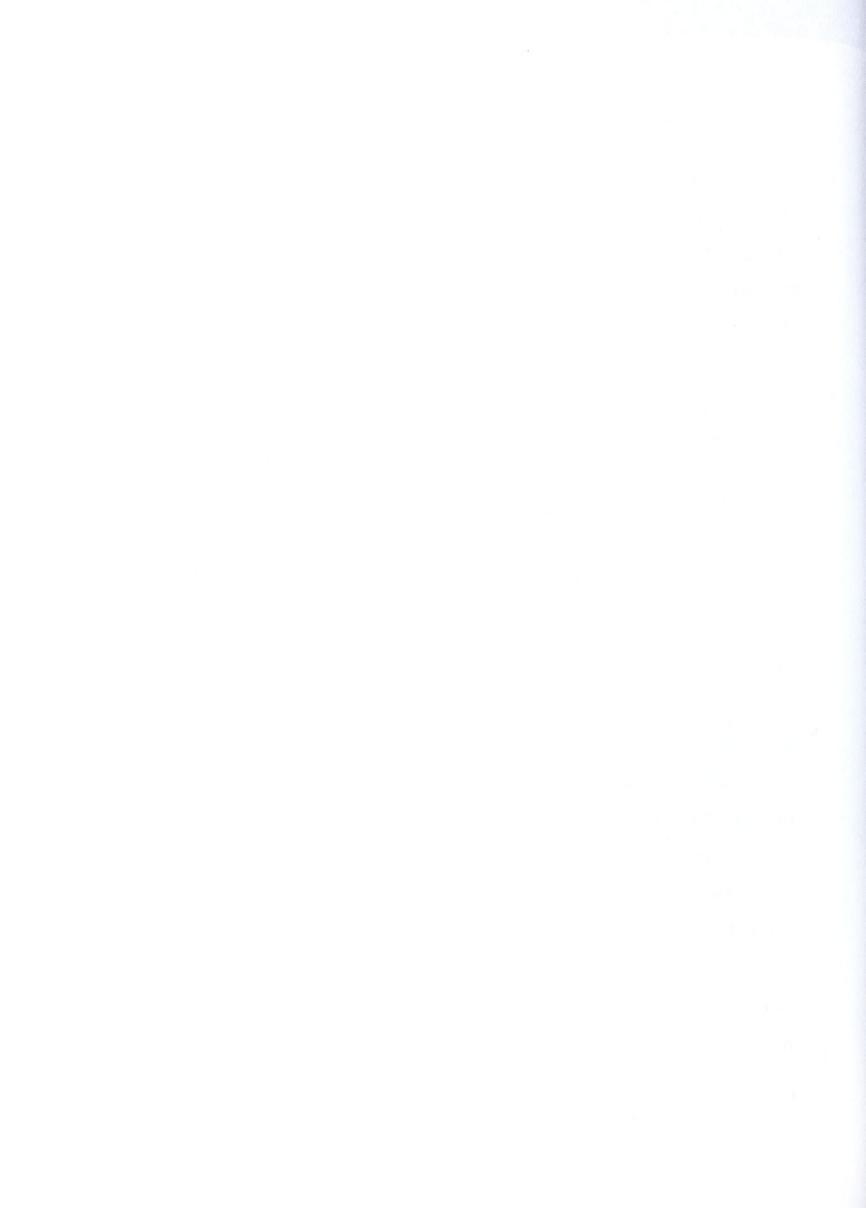
In volume, the payroll figures follow closely the trend in the number of persons employed. For the first week, ending November 23, 1933, there were \$52,590.70 paid in salaries and wages. As was true with the number of persons employed, the amount of wages and salaries more than doubled in the second week and amounted to almost \$110,000.

For the next seven weeks, there was a steady and rapid increase in the amount of wages and calaries paid. The peak was reached for the week ending January 18, 1934 when over \$4,417,000 was paid to C.W.A. employees.

During the subsequent period of six weeks, as the number of employees decreased, the amount of wages and salaries for each week generally shows a decline. For the week ending March 1, 1934, the amount of wages and salaries was only slightly more than \$1,167,000. Each of the next four weeks showed a successive increase in the amount of wages and salaries. During the last full week of the program, ending March 29, 1934, there were over \$2,516,000 paid in .G.W.A. wages and salaries. In all, the salaries and wages paid by the C.W.A. totalled in Permsylvania more than \$41,250,000.

This represents an enormous volume of purchasing power placed in the hands of persons who without such income would have had but limited or no purchasing power at their disposal. The weekly payroll is shown in Table III and is compared graphically with C.W.A. employment on Chart III. The weekly C.W.A. payrolls by counties are shown in Table A-2.

The numerous small inconsistencies between the curve movements for employment and payrolls are due, in large part, to variable weather conditions and the fact that persons were often placed or dismissed



in the middle of a pay period, thus appearing on the payroll and receiving pay for only a portion of the week.

### Analysis of Payroll Data

Significant data yielded by the payroll analysis relates to the man-hours worked by the employees on work projects. These figures, shown on Table IV, represent the volume of work which was being done in Pennsylvania. The peak volume of work occurred for the week ending January 18, 1934 when over 8,200,000 man-hours of work was accomplished. This represents an average of slightly more than 26 hours per week per employee. Such an average clearly indicates that the projects then in operation were carried forward on the basis of practically a full week of work. For the sixteen weeks for which these data are available, a total of 60,852,133 man-hours was worked. The analysis of the projects in a subsequent section of this will show some of the tangible results accomplished by this volume of work.

The wage rates and the number of persons working at each wage rate, by weeks, is shown in Table V. These data are shown by percentage in Table VI.

The wage rate of 50-59 cents per hour was paid to more than 50 per cent of the C. W. A. employees. In two of the weekly payroll periods, November 30, 1953 and December 28, 1935, over two-thirds of the employees received between 50-59 cents per hour.

The proportion of employees receiving more than 60 cents per hour has been small. It is interesting to note, however, that the proportion of persons employed at a wage rate of \$1.00 or over per hour showed a consistent increase until after the week ending February 22, 1934. Beginning with a proportion of less than 1/2 of one per cent

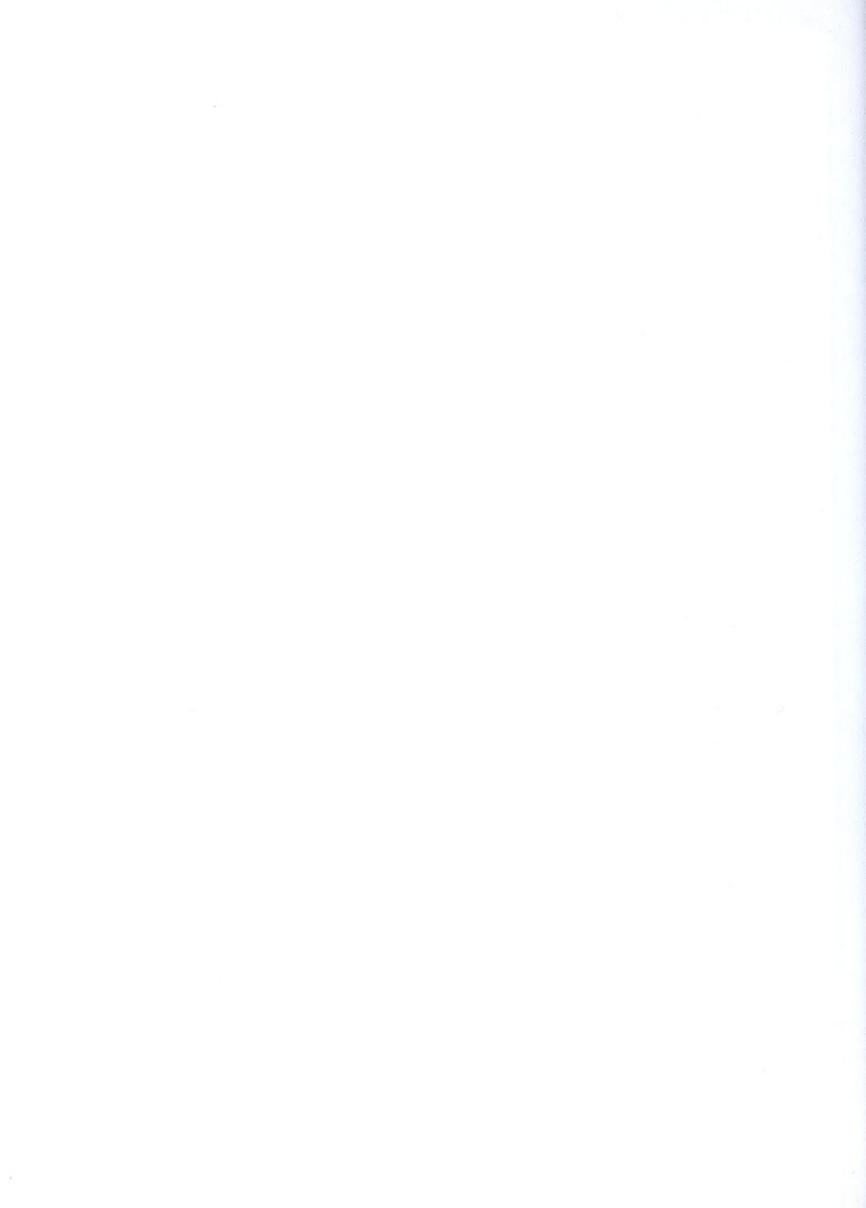


TABLE IV

MAN-HOURS - WORK PROJECTS ONLY

Week Ending	Employees (Other than foremen and Supervisors)	Foremen and Supervisors	Total All Persons
Nov. 23, 1933	105,108	2,290	107,398
Nov. 30, 1933	202,064	6,490	208,554
Dec. 7, 1933	714,261	52,409	766,670
Dec.14, 1933	1,598,836	118,305	1,717,141
Dec.21, 1933	2,999,559	242,917	3,242,476
Dec.28, 1933	3,483,937	317,352	3,801,289
Jan. 4, 1934	5,488,030	372,852	5,860,882
Jan.11, 1934	6,762,514	460,483	7,222,997
Jan.18, 1934	7,621,169	663,620	8,289,789
Jan.25, 1934	5,198,024	615,745	5,813,769
Feb. 1, 1934	4,685,300	636,805	5,322,105
Feb. 8, 1934	4,762,168	288,146	5,050,314
Feb.15, 1934	3,706,022	501,803	4,207,825
Feb.22, 1934	3,383,5 <b>38</b>	454,994	3,838,532
Mar. 1, 1934	1,626,881	305,842	1,932,723
Mar. 8, 1934	3,056,728	412,946	3,469,674
Sub Total	55,394,139	5,457,999	60,852,138
Mar.15, 1934	*	*	3,942,354
Mar.22, 1934	*	*	4,214,019
Mar.29, 1934	*	*	4,354,628
Mar.31, 1934	*	. *	1,488,113
TOTAL	*	*	74,851,252

<sup>\*</sup>Not available.

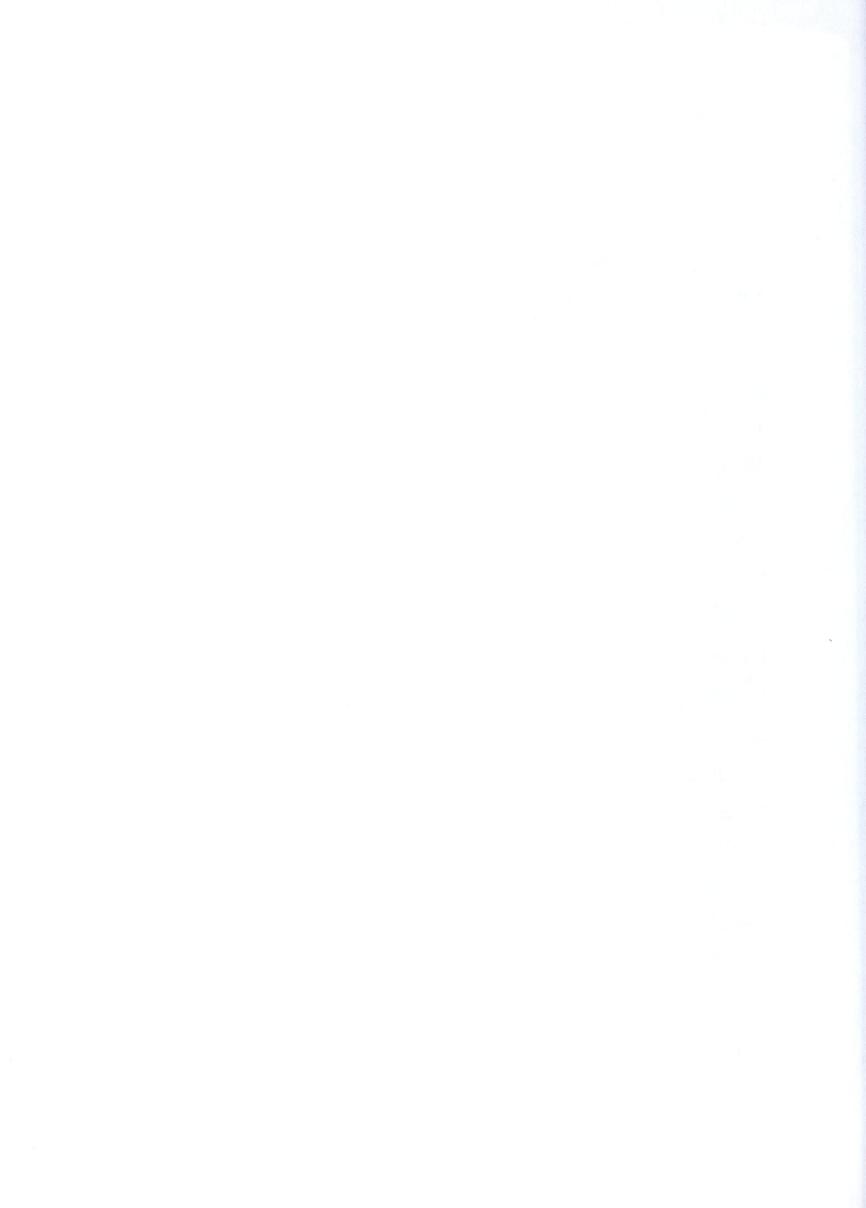


TABLE V
ANALYSIS OF WORK PROJECT EMPLOYEES BY WAGE GROUPS

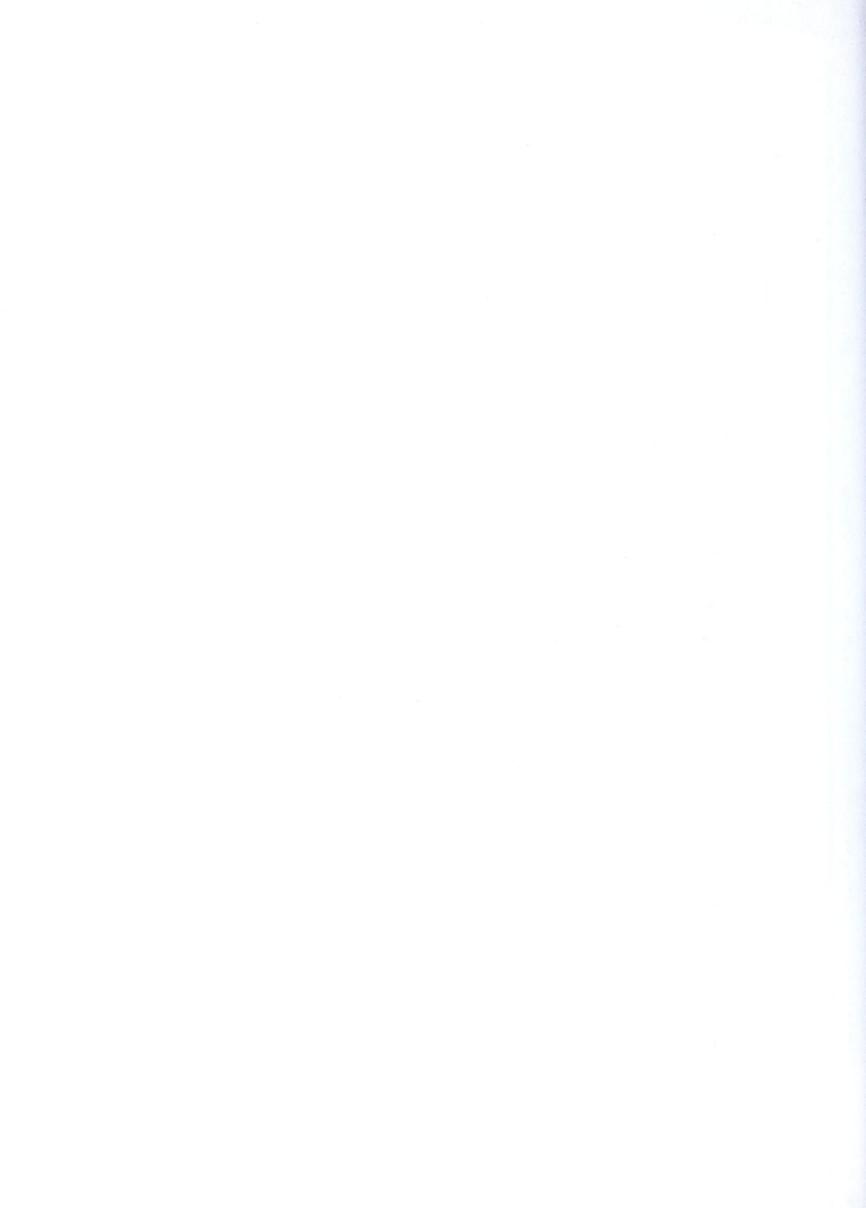
							:	<b>x</b>	,
Week Buding	<del>\$</del> .30	<b>\$.</b> 40	<del>\$</del> 50	÷.60	₩.70	80	्री 900 00	**************************************	Total
	5		to	to	ť O	to	to	pue	
	୍ଚ ଓର୍ମ ଓର୍ମ	\$ 4.9 4.9	<del>်</del> တ တ	⊕ 69	₩.79	<b>\$.</b> 89	\$\$. 99	Over	
	Per	Per	Per ·	Per	Fer	Per	Per	Per	
	Hour	Hour	Hour	Hour	Hour	Hour	Hour	Hour	
Nov. 25. 1933	1,092	1,404	2,514	C-73 (C78	34	10	<b>p</b>	55 55	5,513
30,	1,449	1,129	6,496	383	92	21	Φ.	53	9,631
Dec. 7, 1933	6,505	7,629	18,292	327	334	214	68	233	33,602
Dec. 14, 1933	11,678	13,191	48,060	1,043	1,315	598	259	1,051	77,155
Dec. 21, 1933	20,479	18,650	85,269	2,186	3,769	1,822	499	2,196	154,370
Dec. 28, 1933	22,042	18,562	111,916	3 <b>,</b> 328	4,351	1,561	727	4,283	166,770
Jan. 4, 1934	28,973	27,177	135,162	5,003	6,037	2,207	674	6,259	209,492
Jan. 11. 1934	33,285	39,178	166,424	6,718	7,122	2,574	916	8,262	265,484
18. 1	40	48,682	178,785	7,525	7,052	289	1,087	10,798	294,999
25	38,098	45,639	172,703	6,912	6,273	3,297	1,152	10,928	265,042
	31,234	44,737	159,783	6,463	6,121	2,725	1,057	10,925	263,045
8	· .	39,781	152,142	6,134	6,489	छ • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	820	10,37%	255,104
15. 1	27,244	32,998	121,646	6,477	4,662	2,425	842	12,740	209,032
b. 22. 1		32, 233	121,819	5,473	6,043	2,122	2,609	9,165	201,227
ы	10,164	24,950	86,254	4,060	4,399	1,342	613	6,509	138,331
Mar. 8. 1954	9.876	46,156	84, 252	5,822	4,615	2,583	1,126	5,452	159,922

TABLE VI

PERCENTAGE OF WORK PROJECT EMPLOYEES BY WAGE GROUPS

eek Ending			\$.30 to \$.39 Per Hour	\$.40 to \$.49 Per	\$.50 to \$.59 Per Hour	\$.60 to \$.69 Per Hour	\$.70 to \$.79 Per Hour	to \$.89	to \$.99 Per	\$1.00 and Over Per Hour	Total
lovember 23	, .	1933	19.81	25.47	52,65	,65	.62	.18	.02	.40	100.00
November 30			15.05	11.72	67.44	3.98	.96	,22	.08	.55	100.00
December 7			19.36	22.70	54.45	.97	.99	.64	.20	•69	100.00
				17.10	62,28	1.35	1.70	.78	.31	1.34	100.00
December 14		1	1	13.88	63.46	1.63	2.81	. 98	.37	1.63	100.00
December 21				11.13	67.09	2.00	2.61	.94	.44	2.57	100.00
December 28				12.97	63,57	2.39	2.88	3 1.05	.32	2.99	100.00
January				14.76		2.53		3 .97	.35	5.49	100.00
January 1				16.50		2.48		9 .91	.37	3.66	100.00
January 1				16.01					6 .42	3.83	100.00
		1934		17.01			-		4 ,40	4.15	100.00
February									3 .3	2 4.07	100.0
		1934				And the Printer of the Party of		3 1.1		0 6.09	100.0
February 1										0 4.55	100.0
February 2										4 4.71	100.0
March March		, 1934 , 193								0 3.41	

Not available for the period after March 8, 1934



this group increased until more than 6 per cent of the employees were receiving \$1.00 or over per hour. Since February 22, however, the proportion of persons in this wage group has shown a steady decline and there were in this group only 3.41 per cent of the employees for the week ending March 8, 1954 --- the last week for which these data are available.

On the other hand, the number of employees in the wage group of 30 - 39 cents per hour, the lowest wage paid, has shown an almost steady decrease from practically 20 per cent to less than 6 per cent.

This low rate of pay was authorized on only a few classes of road work in accordance with regulations of the Federal Civil Works Administration.

The average earnings per hour and per week and the average time worked per week per employee are shown in Table VII. Hourly earnings in all weeks averaged more than 45 cents per hour. In eleven of the weeks the average earnings per hour were more than 50 cents. The highest hourly average was attained in the week ending February 22, and was over 58 cents per hour.

The highest average time worked per week occurred in the week ending January 18, and was more than 26 hours. Previous to this date, the average time worked was over 20 hours per week except during the first week of the program. Following January 18, the average time worked each week decreased until by March 1, 1934, it was only 12.6 hours per week. The next week, the last for which data are available, the average time worked was almost 20 hours per week.

Average earnings per week per employee were more than \$10.00 per week in all weeks except four. In each of these four weeks, the average time worked was small. The highest average weekly earnings came in the week of January 18, 1934 and was \$13.76.



TABLE VII

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND TIME WORKED

Week Ending	Average Earnings Per hour , Per Employee (cents)	Average Hours Worked, Per Employee	Average Earnings Per Week, Per Employee (dollars)
November 23, 1933	45.87	19.32	8.86
November 30, 1933	47.73	21.12	10.08
December 7, 1933	47.57	23,69	10.32
December 14, 1933	49.54	21.17	10.49
Dacember 21, 1933	50.42	22,77	11.49
December 28, 1933	52.60	21.42	11.27
January 4, 1934	49.85	26.39	.13.15
January 11, 1934	51.89	25.74	13.36
January 18, 1934	52.62	26.15	1.3。
January 25, 1934	53.93	18.83	10.15
February 1, 1934	52,93	13.78	9.93
February 8, 1934	58,22	18.33	10.67
February 15, 1934	55.36	13.42	10.20
February 22, 1934	54.89	17.78	9.76
March 1, 1934	58.09	12.63	7.54
March 8, 1934	52 <b>.</b> 78	19.64	10.57

Not available for the period after March 8, 1934



The relatively low average number of hours per week and earnings per week in the early weeks of the program was due in large part to the fact that additional workers were being placed during each week and often worked only a portion of the first week. In addition bad weather conditions reduced both the average hours and average earnings in many weeks of the program.

After January 19, the Federal Civil Works Administration reduced both the maximum hours per week and the maximum number of men that could be at work in any one week. This ruling naturally reduced average hours and earnings per week after that date.

## Age Distribution, Marital Status and Number of Dependents of C.W.A. Workers

The age grouping of the persons employed on C.W.A. projects is shown in Table VIII. The largest number of workers were in the age group "Under 25". The second largest number of workers were in the "35 - 39" age group. The number employed in each age group above 40 shows a consistent reduction with the size of the reduction becoming greater in each succeeding age group.

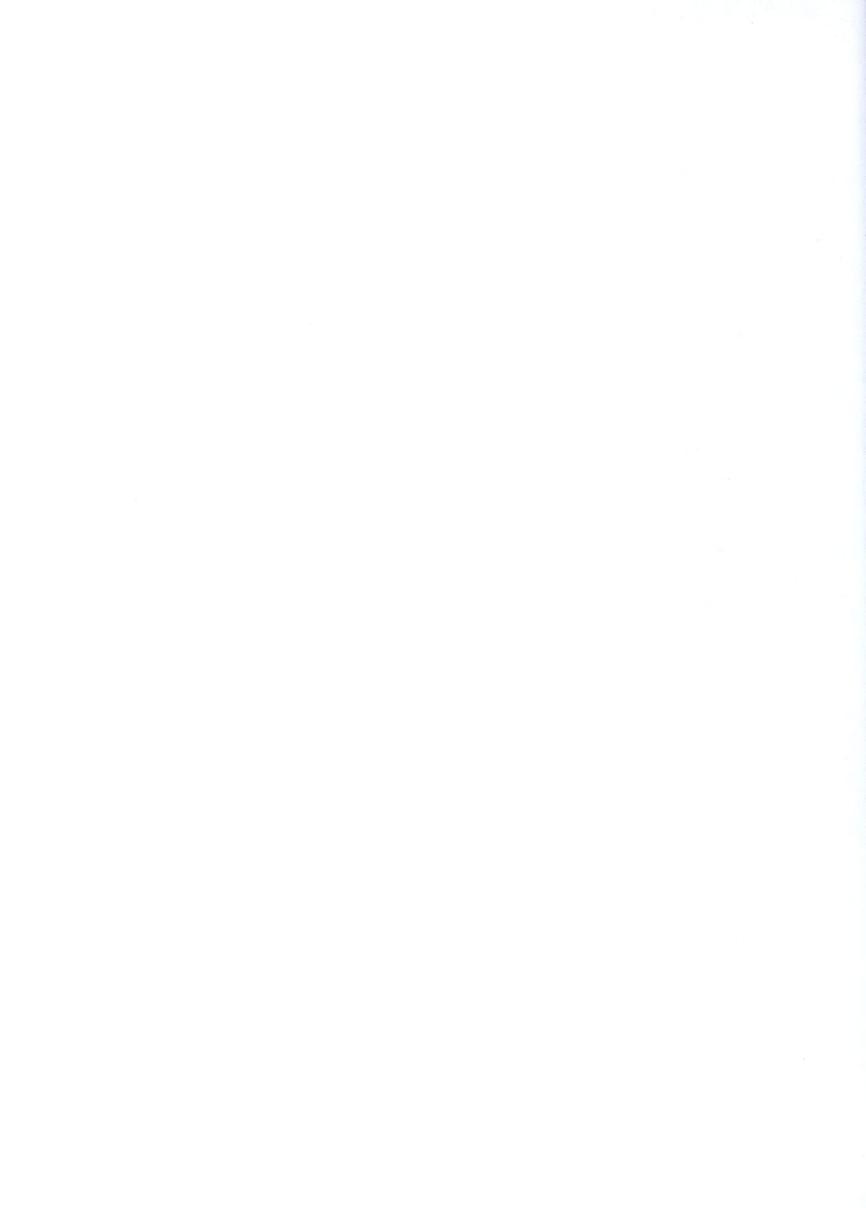
with reference to marital status a large majority of the persons working were married. It is significant also that the National and State employment services reported that the persons placed on C.W.A. projects had 1,057,715 persons totally dependent upon them and 118,933 persons partially dependent upon them. There was thus an average of 3.7 persons that benefited directly for every person employed on the C.W.A. Program - a total number of direct beneficiaries in Pennsylvania of 1,618,804, or 16.8 per cent of the total population.



TABLE VIII

AGE DISTRIBUTION, MURIT: L STATUS, AND NUMBER OF DEPENDE TS OF C. . A. ELPLOYEES

88,270 54,241 49,063 57,983 51,504 43,203 32,849 23,585	4,420 2,632 1,607 1,449 877 547	50,670
54,241 49,063 57,983 51,504 43,203 32,849	2,632 1,607 1,449 877	56,873 50,670
49,063 57,983 51,504 43,203 32,849	1,607 1,449 877	50,670 59,432
57,983 51,504 43,203 32,849	1,449 877	
51,504 43,203 32,849	877	
43,203 32,849	547	52,381
32,849		43,750
	266	33,115
20,000	118	23,703
15,000	43	15,043
7,505	17	7,522
	4	3,313
2,77	1,349	3,664
428,827	13,329	442,156
.05.255		
125.185	8.383	133,568
125,185 287,751	8,383 2,484	133 <b>,5</b> 68
287,751	2,484	290,255
		the first term of the party of
	3,309 2,203	3,309 4 2,303 1,349



# Types of Work Done

The occupations at which C.W.A. employees worked are shown on Table IX. As reported by the Federal-State employment service, 442,156 persons were placed. The occupations at which these persons worked are grouped into the broad classes of skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled occupations; professional occupations; office and clerical occupations; administrative officers; and foremen and supervisors.

As was indicated in the analysis of the types of projects approved and with the large number of highway construction projects in operation, the biggest proportion of the workers were employed at unskilled occupations. This group, comprising 79.9 per cent of all employees, were employed at occupations usually called "common labor".

In spite of this preponderance of unskilled labor, the skilled and semi-skilled trades are well represented and the range in types of occupations is wide. In professional pursuits, too, a wide range and variety of occupations is represented. The results of the work accomplished by these workers at these various types of occupations are described and pictured in a following chapter of this report.



TABLE IX
OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF C.W.A. EMPLOYEES

${f M}$	ale	<u>Female</u>	Total.
Skilled, Semi-skilled, and Unskilled Occupations			
1. Blasters and Dynamiters			
Blasters	44		44
Contact men	73		73
Powder men and chargers	40		40
2. Brick and Stone Workers			
Stone and granite cutters	145		146
Brick and stone pointers	70		70
Stone and marble setters	22		22
Brick and stone masons 3	,963		3,963
Brick and stone mason's helpers	243		243
Brick and stone pavers	216		216
Curb setters	68		68
Terrazo workers	92		92
3. Carpenters and Cabinet Makers			
Carpenters and cabinet makers 5	,862		5,862
Carpenters, semi-skilled	56		56
Weather strippers	16		16
Lathers	47		47
4. Drillers			
Rock drillers	71		71
Well drillers	7		7
5. Electricians			
Electricians	621		621.
Electricians helpers	54		54
6. Firemen, Stationary	181		.181.
7. Machine Operators			
Operator, steam shovel	121		121
Operator, road and street machinery	70		70
Operator, steam rollers	246		246
Operator, air and steam hammers	77		77
Operator, gas ranges	16		16
Operator, stone crushers and cement			
mixers	8		8
Operator, steam cranes	7		7
Operator, other machinery and			
equipment	116		116
8. Mochanics and Repairman	•		
Machinists and millwrights	84		84
Machinists!and millwrights! helpers	11		11
Blacksmithsand boiler makers	283		383

Continued on next page



TABLE IX (CONTINUED)

# OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF C. W. A. EMPLOYEES

		Male	Female	Total
	Blacksmiths and boilermaker	re f		
	helpers	38 17		38 17
	Mechanics, auto Mechanics, other	125		125
	Repairmen	27		27
	Maintenance men	124		124
	Oilers and greasers	15		15
9. Metal Worl	cers			
Je mout nour	Moulders and casters	18		18
	Tinsmiths	79		79
	Sheet metal workers	135		135
	Iron and steel workers	167		167
	Structural iron and steel			
	workers	35		35
10. Miners and	d Quarrymen			
10, 1111020 011	Miners	1,102		1,102
	Mine laborers	96		96
	Quarrymen	1.25		125
	Quarrymen's helpers	32		- 32
11 Pointars	and Paper Hangers			
TT: TAIN DOLD	Painters, skilled	8,979		8,979
	Painters, semi-skilled	104		104
	Sign painters	17		17
	Paper hangers	22		22
19. โลโกกร กกลั	Animal Husbandmen			
The Truly Circ	Tree surgeons and foresters	313		313
	Tree surgeons helpers	30		30
	Tree trimmers and pruners	140		140
	Woodcutters and timbermen	250		· 250
	Landscape gardners	105		105
	Gardners	43		43
13 Dinatara	es and Cement Workers			
TO. LIGISOCIOI	Plasterers	694		694
	Plasterers' helpers	46		46
	Cement finishers	399		399
	Cement and Concrete workers	139		139
14 Plumhera	, Steam Fitters, and Pipe Fit	ters		
TIP TIME	Plumbers, steam fitters, and	l pipe		
	fitters	1,001		1,001
	Plumbers'and steam fitters'			
	helpers	196		198
	Pipe layers and setters	309		309
	= - F V			

Continued on next page



TABLE IX (CCITETUED)

# OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF C. W. A. EMPLOYEES

		Male	Female	Total
15.	Print ers	9		9
16.	Roofers and Slaters	271		271
17.	Tool Dressers	98		98
18.	Truck and Tractor Drivers and Teams			A 67.07.5
	Truck Drivers	4,331		4,331
	Tractor operators	113		113
	Teamsters	2,015		2,015
19.	Welders	23		23
20.	Miscellaneous			
	Asbestos workers	12		12
	Bakers and cooks	19	10	29
	Bookbinders	21	69	90
	Caulkers	107		107
	Cobblers and shoemakers	28		28
	Floor sanders and finishers	60		60
	Form setters	7		7
	Riggers	17		17
	Upholsterers	1.1		11
	Watchmen and caretakers	399	1.1.	410
	All others	79	37	116
21.	Unskilled Laborers			
~2.	Cleaners	84	33 <b>7</b>	421
	Hod carriers and water boys	34		34
	Laborers, N. O. S.	350,651		350,651
Profess	sional Occupations			
	Agricultural Economists	9		9
2,	Architects	248	3	251
3.	. Chemists	36		36
4	• Dentists	27	•	27
5.	. Draftsmen			
	Architectural draftsmen	131		1.31
	Mechanical draftsmen	15		15
	Structural draftsmen	41		41
	Topographical draftsmen	17		17
	Draftsmen, other	1,655	8	1,663
	عاديد و در	,		
6	. Editors and Writers	22	3	25



TABLE IX (CONTINUED)

# OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF C. W. A. EMPLOYEES

	Male	Female	Total
7. Engineers  Chief and consulting engineers  Civil engineers  Construction engineers  Designing engineers  Electrical engineers  Metallurgical engineers  Engineers, other	56 222 42 33 55 13 1,035	6	56 222 42 33 55 13 1,041
8. Home Economists		67	67
9. Lawyers and Attorneys	48	3	51.
10. Librarians	86	201	287
11. Musicians	513	26	5 <b>3</b> 9
12. Nurses	65	513	578
15. Photographers	18		18
14. Physical Directors	24	1	25
15. Physicians and Doctors	42	7	49
16. Physiologists	33	4	37
17. Recreational Educational Leaders and Directors	294		294:
18. Research Workers	7,753	3,129	10,888
19. Statisticians	154	43	197
20. Surveyors and Transitmen Surveyors Transitmen Tapemen and linemen Rodmen and chainmen Surveyors' helpers	499 213 252 1,743 18	1	499 214 252 1,743 18
21. Teachers	239	269	508
22. Other Professional	163	71	234
Office and Clerical Workers  1. Bookkeepers	21		21
2. Clerks, Cost and Accounting	45	3	448



TABLE IX (CONTINUED)

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF C. W. A. EMPLOYEES

	Male	Female	Total
3. Clerks, File	26	69	95
4. Clerks, Injury	5	1	6
5. Clerks, Payroll and Disbursing	160	16	176
6. Clerks, Record	136	188	324
7. Clerks, Statistical	115	9	124
8. Clerks, Shipping and Supply	34		34
9. Clerks, Timekeepers	349		349
10. Clerks, Title	49		49
11. Estimators and Calculators	31	4	35
12. Office Machine and Equipment Operators	254	286	540
13. Secretaries	47	154	201
14. Stenographers	845	1,037	1,382
15. Timekeepers	5,150	48	5,198
16. Typists	229	686	915
17. Clerks, Other	4,446	2,161	6,607
Administrative Officers  1. Accountants, Comptrollers and Auditors	239	5	244
2. Other Administrative Officers	147	5	152
Supervisors and Foremen	9,875	172	10.047
All Others - Not Classified	4,570	3,666	8,236
Total 42	23,827	13,329	442,156



#### CHAPTER IX

## C.W.A. PROJECTS IN PERMSYLVANIA

# Rate of Approval

The approval of projects started immediately after the Pennsylvania Civil Works Administration became organized. Within the first week, three projects were approved; during the second week, 316 projects were approved. By the third week, the Administrative Machinery was becoming better organized throughout the whole of the State and 1,434 projects were approved.

In order to get the program moving, projects continued to be approved at a rapid rate. There were over 2,000 approved in the fourth week of the program and 3,706 in the fifth week. By this time, December 19, 1933, a total of 7,561 projects were approved. This number represents approximately 80% of the total number of projects (excluding supplements) that were approved during the entire time the C. W. A. was in operation. Altegether, 9,783 projects and 3,713 supplements were approved during the twenty week period.

# Sponsorship of Projects

The County Administrative organizations sponsored 8,773 original projects for which 3,390 supplements were approved. Together, these County projects and their supplements called for 86,024,339 man-hours of employment. State Departments sponsored 945 projects and 305 supplements calling for 24,951,905 man-hours of employment. The balance of the projects were sponsored by the Federal Covarment or directly by the State Civil Works Alministration.

# Types of Projects Approved

The types of projects approved show a high proportion of construction and repair projects. The analysis of occupational classification which showed a high proportion of laborers indicated that the bulk of the projects would be of this type.

In volume, both the largest number of projects and the largest total of man-hours approved was for projects involving construction and repair of highways, waterways, and Government owned utilities. In addition to this group, work projects for construction and repair were approved for various governmental buildings and grounds, penal and correction institutions, charitable institutions, recreational and cultural institutions, and educational buildings and grounds.

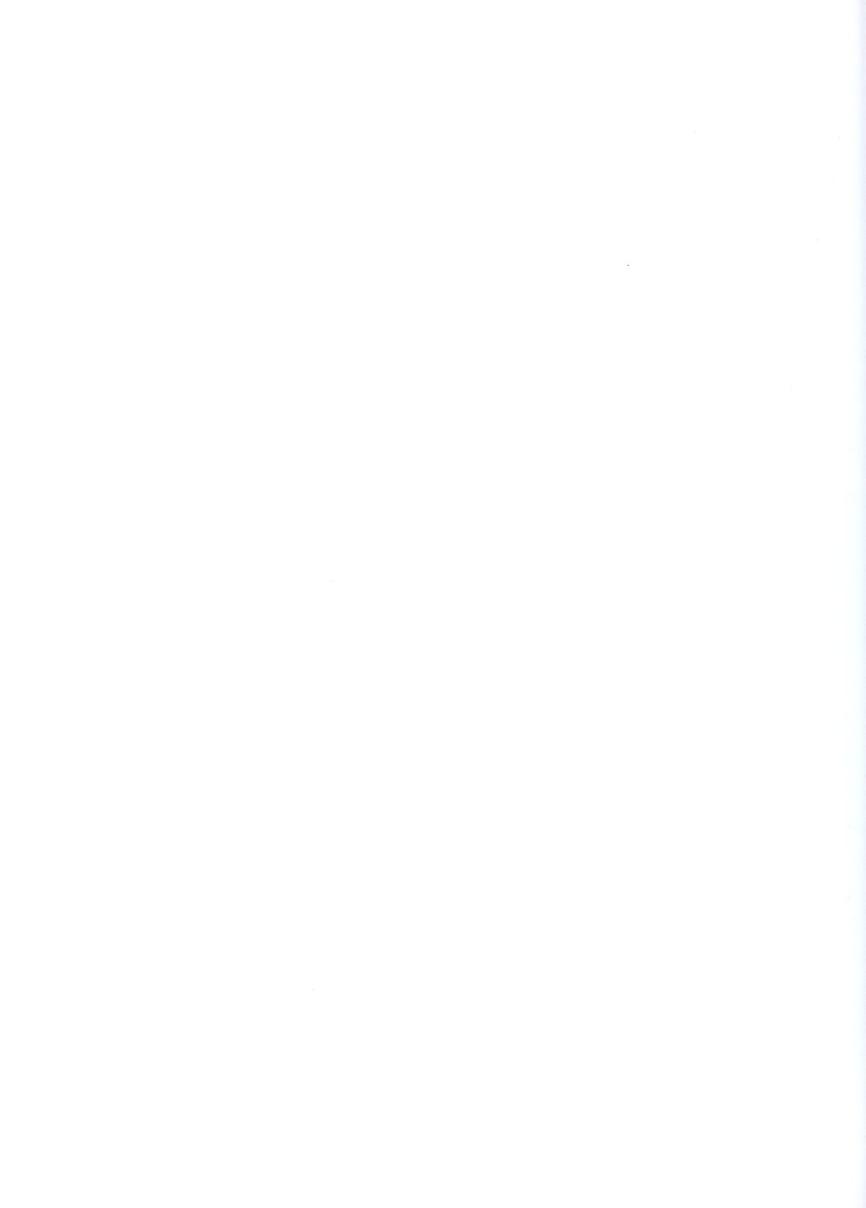
In addition to construction and repair projects, there were research and statistical studies; C. W. A. Administrative office; administrative facilitating activities; planning, surveying, and mapping studies; and auxiliary services to public organizations.

The number of projects in each of these fields and the approved man-hours are shown in Table X. More detailed information concerning the work accomplished and the status of projects at the close of C. W. A. is given below.

# Economic and Social Benefits derived from Construction Projects

The C. W. A. program in Pennsylvania has satisfied numerous needs of many communities.

Flood control and prevention has constituted a very significant part of the beneficial work performed. York, Barks, Philadelphia, Delaters, Schuylkill, and Luzama Counties are among those which have been



# SUMMARY OF PROJECTS APPROVED BY C. W. A.

# TO APRIL 1, 1934

	No. of original Projects	Estimated Total Man-hours Required
A. Projects Construction, Repair, etc.		
<ol> <li>General Governmental Buildings and Grounds</li> <li>Penal and Correctional Institute</li> </ol>	329	4,180,917
tions  3. Charitable Institutions  4. Recreational and Cultural Institu-	123 149	1,442,335 1,277,129
tions  5. Educational Buildings and Grounds  6. Highways, Waterways, and other  Government—owned properties	688 2 <b>,</b> 298	12,076,254
a. Roads, Streets, and Bridges b. Piers. Docks, Locks, and	3,582	47,493,846
Dams	20	<b>546,</b> 086
c. Dikes, Channels, Banks, and Retaining Walls d. Watermains, Reservoirs, and	275	8,069,017
Pumping Stations  e. Storm Sewers, Sanitary Sewers	213	3,526,643
and Plants  f. Airway Buildings and Grounds  g. Mine Sealing and Quarry Fill-	708 15	10,605,147
ing h. Miscellaneous Sub-total	8 181 8,589	947,225 577,300 103,309,153
B. Services, Pacilities, etc.		
1. C. W. A. Offices 2. Administrative Facilitating Projects 3. Plans, Surveys, and Mapping 4. Research and Statistics 5. Auxiliary Service Projects* 6. Unclassified	106 157 195 228 371 107	1,504,287 619,089 1,892,417 6,819,340 5,272,961 1,240,592
Sub-rotal	1,164	17,348,676
Grand Total	9,753	120,657,929

<sup>\*</sup> Projects in this class were those furnishing auxiliary services on Health Welfare, Eractional, Recreational, Relief, and other Governmental Programs.



assured a measure of protection against seasonally rising waters which in the past have caused much damage to property and persons in those counties. To this work also may be traced substantial protection from disease since the deepening of channels permits sewage, which previously stagnated in many localities, to be carried off.

In many cases, also, communities have been provided with their first severs, the installation of which could not have been finances by their local budgets for years.

General governmental buildings, schools, recreational and cultural facilities have been constructed or improved throughout the State.

A project operated at the University of Pennsylvania provided for the construction of a three-ton calculating machine known as a "Differential Analyzer". It is the largest michine of its kind in the world. The machine will be used to solve differential equations arising in electrical engineering and in furthering theoretical research in that field. It will also be extremely valuable to such industries as aviation, radio, and electric power, all of which does with a host of variable factors requiring advanced mathematical computation. Another significant use to which the device may be put is the solving of complex astronomical problems.

This quite general and brief description of the projects carried on and the ken wits derived would be incomplete without the further idea that during the period the C. W. A. operated, it constituted the major industrial activity in many communities in Pennsylvania.



# The Effect of the Rigors of the Past Winter on Operation of Civil Works Administration Projects

The past winter in Pennsylvania has been one of unusual severity. The effect of this condition in curtailing the operation of C. W. A. projects, however, was not as great as one would naturally expect. On many projects the efficiency was close to one hundred percent, while on others the percentage was estimated to be as low as twenty-five. Taking the State as a whole, the estimated efficiency on all construction jobs averaged sixty percent or better.

The greatest efficiency occurred in the operation of projects in and around buildings. Such projects, with only a few exceptions, were completed as scheduled. Among these was a group of school projects which included not only repairs and alterations to school buildings but also the construction of three new school buildings and additions to several others.

The greatest inefficiency occurred in the operation of excavation projects. Especially is this true of the northern part of the State, where, in some places, the ground froze to a depth of thirty inches. In spite of adverse weather conditions, continuous operation was maintained on many projects requiring excavation work.

Flood control projects were undertaken at the worst time of the year for work of this nature, and, as a result, such projects were comparatively costly. Progress was made, however, and, with completion in sight when good weather arrives, proof will be given that the efforts exerted have not been in vain.

There are many other instances which could be died to show that the work was well done even in the face of the obstacles imposed



by bad weather. Suffice it to say, however, that the results accomplished on the projects as a whole were more satisfactory than one would have expected under the circumstances.

## Research and Service Projects

In view of the fact that, for the most part, projects of this type are of general interest, the following summary is made.

There is included a description of a sample of projects involving research and survey activities and services rendered to communities or public organizations. These projects employed largely persons of the "white-collar"class.

## A. Education and Recreation

#### 1. Research and Surveys

The nature and extent of these projects may be described as:

a. Enumeration of Pre-School Children.

In addition to the enumeration of children approaching school age, these projects involved the assembling of other data, such as, the residential shift of population; changes in occupation of high school graduates; nationality, sex, age, and occupations of all members of the households visited.

The major purpose of all these projects was the collection of data indicative of primary school needs of the immediate future. Disease experiences and physical defects of the children were recorded on two of the curreys. On two others, advantage was taken of the opportunity to disseminate literature



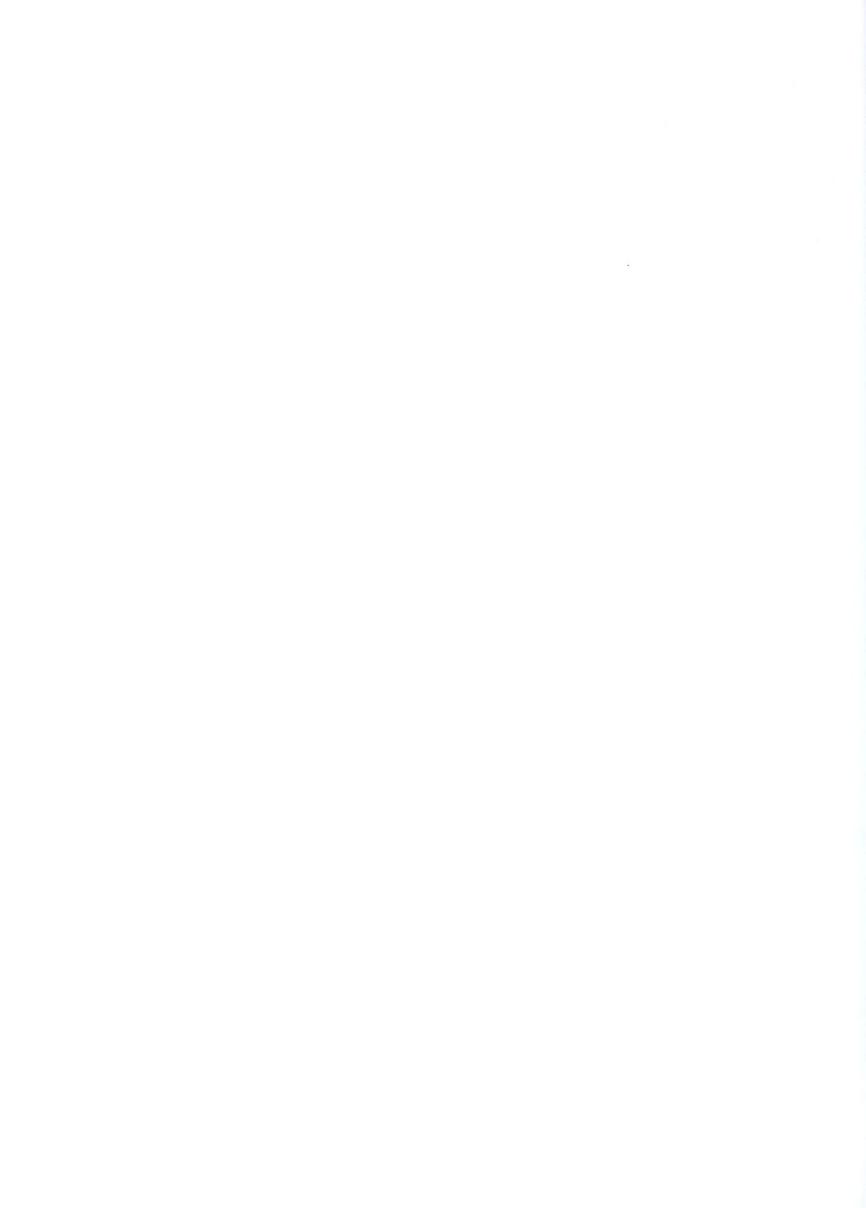
and other persuasive propaganda to encourage disease immunization of children to be sent to school in the near future.

#### b. Curricular Studies

The scope of these studies was rather broad. One consisted of a student survey at Pennsylvania State College for the purpose of developing criteria to determine the proper elements of a liberal college education. Another project at the same institution aimed at the organization of a comprehensive orientation course in agriculture for rural high school students. An attempt to ascertain social, moral and economic needs of high school students comprised another study. A scientific study of work placements on a grade basis, for elementary schools, was conducted at the University of Pennsylvania. A large project under the supervision of the State Department of Fublic Instruction included excursions into the fields of commercial and industrial education and elementary English.

#### c. Educational Facilities and Meeds

Surveys of this nature included studies of county aducational systems as they relate to school costs, teachers'
records, pupil achievement, principles and practices of
instruction, and school property requirements. For the
most part, data wer- sought to aid in submitting recommendations for the continuance, discontinuance, or concolidation of schools and equipment. Library facilities
were also, in part, the subject of these studies.



#### d. Educational Measurements

The major purpose of the surveys in this category was to determine the predictive value of various types of student tests. The selective value of high school records and personal interviews as compared with college aptitude tests constituted one project. Two others were concerned with personality traits and certain other elements in the social, economic, and educational backgrounds of prospective teachers, as they effect success in their chosen field. The efficacy of certain elementary school tests in the attainment of their respective purposes comprised the subject of two other surveys.

#### e. School Finances

Only one project was undertaken in this field. It consisted of a study in the administration, organization and financing of the school districts of Pennsylvania for the school years ending 1929, 1932, and 1933.

#### f. Recreational Needs and Facilities

These studies were divided between the ascertainment of available recreational facilities for adults unemployed and otherwise, and the determination of the relationship between recreational provisions or lack thereof and juvenile delinquency.

#### 2. Services Provided to Communities and to Public Organizations

a. Personnel on Educational and Recreational Programs

The largest of the projects in this group was ack
ducted under the auspices of the Emergency Education

Relief Council to provide educational and recreational activities in schools, municipal centers, county institutions, libraries, art centers, settlements, and neighborhood homes. Two other projects were of the same nature but under different supervision.

Other groups of persons were employed to engage in the organization and execution of playground and recreation center programs, including musical programs and concerts for the unemployed. Two large symphony orchestras were operated very successfully, one in Philadelphia and one in Pittsburgh.

The teaching of character building as a unit curricular study in county schools was the purpose of one project.

b. The Reconditioning of Certain Exhibits in a Public Museum of Natural Sciences.

This project employed persons for the preparation and renovation of certain educational exhibits and natural history specimens which are in demand by visiting classes of children from the public and private schools of Philadelphia and vicinity, as well as visitors from the general public.

## B. Labor

The survey and service projects in this field may be described as:

1. Effect of the M.R.A. on Wages

This project consisted of the preparation of statistical data for purposes of comparing wages in the hosiery industry in a large city in 1929 and 1933. The level of wages before and

		•	

after the establishment of the hosiery code was studied in order to appraise the significance of the wage provisions of the code.

# 2. Employment Office Placements and Administration

One of the projects in this group was a study of occupational records of skilled workers placed by the Philadelphia State Employment Office; an analysis of help wanted advertising; and a study of placement problems occurring in selected occupations.

An attempt to ascertain the place of the State Employment
Office in the labor market of a territory constituted another
project. In essence, the object of this study was to find out
what types of occupations were being filled through the State
Employment Office, what classes of persons were being reached,
and how effective the office had been as a placement service.
Another project provided for assembling data concerning the
sex, age, marital status, number of dependents, race, birthplace, education, and previous employment of persons registered
in the local employment office.

Another group of workers functioned under a federal project to stimulate monthly reports from employers covering employment, payrolls, and man-hours in each of the important industries of the State. The result of this study was to extend the coverage of employment figures to include nearly 300,000 employees. The sample was nationally enlarged, particularly in manufacturing industries not previously represented, or inadequately represented, and in the construction, wholesale and retail trade, and hotel groups.



#### 3. Unemployment

In this category there occurred one project, the Federal Census of Unemployment, as of January 1, 1934. This census made complete enumerations of three cities, one of which is in Pennsylvania. The purpose was to experiment with three schedule forms in order to determine the most practicable and informing questions for use in a general census.

## 4. Occupational Rehabilitation

This work comprised the surveying of the physically handicapped to determine needs for occupational therapy, vocational
opportunities, and other factors relating to the needs of the
physically handicapped. The final aim of the study is to determine the number of handicapped persons who may be prepared for
re-employment and the steps necessary to achieve this objective.

## 5. Workmen's Compensation

Three surveys were undertaken in this field. One consisted of securing data on Workmen's Compensation insurance coverage, and also an attempt to extend this coverage. The other two studied the social and economic effect of Workmen's Compensation laws.

#### 6. Personnel Studies

One project was an analysis and job study of selected employees of a large university to bring up to date occupational description records made several years ago.

Another involved an analysis of the supervisory staffs of County Emergency Relief Boards, and a comparative salary study of personnel in County Emergency Relief Boards, C. W. A. administrative offices, and N. R. S. offices.



# 7. Graphic Analysis of the Work of the State Department of Labor and Industry

The purpose of this project was to make an analysis and graphic survey of the work of the State Department of Labor and Industry. Statistical studies were made of the activities of each Bureau and these were converted into graphic form suitable for making comparisons of various sections within the state as well as a comparison of Pennsylvania with other states.

## C. Health

A descriptive analysis of the projects in the field of health discloses projects dealing with the following:

#### 1. Air Pollution

This project consisted of a study of air pollution in relation to public health, especially acute respiratory diseases.

It was conducted to supplement the work of a local bureau of smoke regulation.

#### 2. Water Supply Surveys

These surveys were made for the purpose of locating convenient and economically justifiable sources of water supply for cities and towns.

## 3. Waste Disposal

This project covered a survey of methods used in disposing of garbage, a study of garbage disposing plants, and a survey of garbage transportation.

# 4. Medical and Bacteriological Research

The majority of the researches in this category bore



directly on the identification of specific causes of certain diseases and the development of methods for their control. Such studies covered tuberculosis, typhus fever, and certain occupational diseases. One project under Federal sponsorship, designed to ascertain methods of controlling typhus fever, consisted of securing data relative to the parasites on rate with special reference to the question whether such parasites are of the type which transmit typhus fever.

The analysis of hospital treatment records to ascertain results of various forms of surgical and medical treatments occupied another sizable group of workers.

A survey of the health conditions of a group of pre-school children revealed many social problems not under the care of proper agencies.

One study of a combined social and medical nature attempted to ascertain in a certain city the social and economic conditions under which the negro population lived. These data were sought with the objective of determining the relationship between specific living conditions and the occurrance of certain diseases, particularly tuberculosis and venereal diseases, among the members of the group studied.

Other surveys involved the analysis of births and deaths in selected sections of a large city, and a study of pre-natal health work. Other projects involved the surveying and mapping of health facilities.

One project dealt with vital statistics and was conducted for the purpose of making available for future study the births



and deaths as they occurred in a large city by census tracts or community areas.

#### 5. Professional Nursing Services

By virtue of the operation of C. W. A. projects many communities within the state received the benefit of professional nursing services for needy children and for the families of unemployed persons. These nurses not only worked to cure existing physical maladies but also gave valuable instructions for the prevention of illness.

## 6. Professional Dietetic Services

These projects were concerned with the preparation and instruction in methods of preparing nutritious low cost diets for the use of needy persons. Particular emphasis was placed on diets for undernourished children.

## 7. Disease Prevention

This work consisted of the prosecution of a diptheria prevention campaign.

## 8. Clerical Service on Health Records

One project provided clerks to abstract the medical records of a House of Correction. Data were assembled with particular reference to the occurrence of veneral diseases, the use of drugs, and responses to certain types of treatment for the drug habit.

### D. Social and Economic Conditions

In this field are included projects concerned with social problems and conditions which either are too broad to be placed in

another field or are of a special nature. These research studies involved:

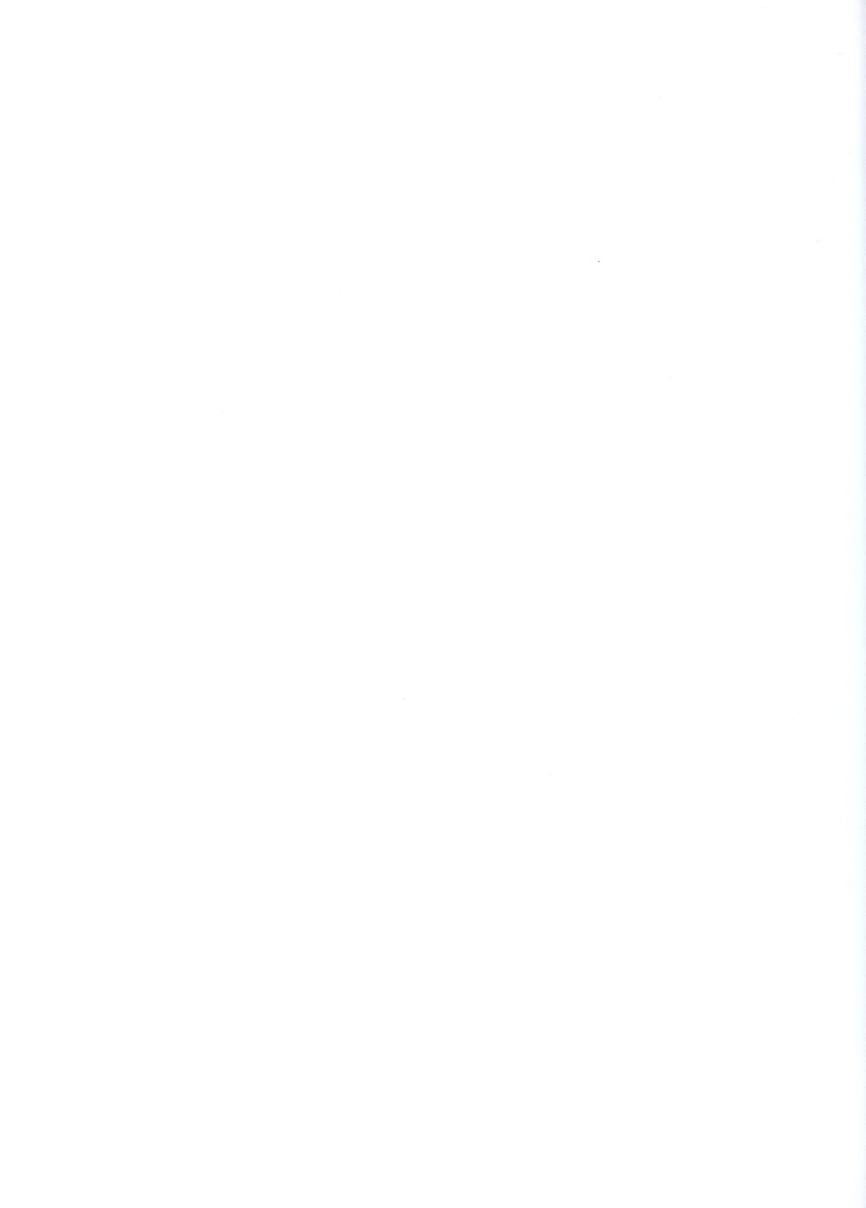
## 1. General Social Surveys

The projects in this class generally include in their scope several phases or problems of social life. Of a great significance is the state-wide census of unemployment undertaken by the Pennsylvania Civil Works Administration. The study comprised a comprehensive unemployment census supplemented by sample interview studies of employment history, periods of unemployment, occupational shifts, employment turn-over, and the probable costs of unemployment insurance.

The study of a stranded community by the Department of Welfare, the identification of racial, industrial and social areas in Philadelphia, and a study of the social and economic influences emanating from Philadelphia and Pittsburgh as indicated by express shipments, telephone calls, telegrams, etc., are a few other projects representative of this class.

#### 2. Real Property Inventories and Surveys

Several real property inventories were undertaken throughout the State. A number included housing conditions and sanitation in their scope. The federal Real Property Inventory study was conducted in Erie and Williamsport. One project in Allegheny County covered a study of residential building permits to show the trends in types being constructed, an analysis of sheriff's sales since 1917, an investigation of the present usage of all lots, and a study of population movements from, to, and within



the county.

#### 3. Subsistence Homestead Studies

The new subsistence homestead movement appealed to several communities in the State, and C. W. A. was called upon to help further the movement. Two of the projects in this field were sponsored by the Federal C. W. A. On one of these, surveys were made in ten counties in order to locate desirable sites. On the other, not only were locations surveyed and marked, but also many families who wished to join the new movement were interviewed with the purpose of getting information about families that would be most likely to make a success of the venture. Allegheny County, moreover, undertook to survey its unused lands and make an intensive study of each site for its practicability as a garden home community.

#### 4. Zoning - Mapping and Studies

In this class occurs a project supervised by the Philadelphia Planning Commission. In addition to a comprehensive
program of mapping streets, bridges, and recreational areas,
intensive studies were made of selected problem sections of
the city for the purpose of eliminating undesirable conditions.
Included among these special studies was a housing survey,
carried on in cooperation with the C. W. A. Census of unemployment.

#### 5. Housing

As may have been noted, studies of housing conditions were included as parts of other surveys, chiefly the real property surveys. Several cities, however, undertook special



housing studies. Among these were Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Scranton, which sought to lay a factual basis for future programs of slum elimination. Another pertinent study was that of the Department of Public Works of Pittsburgh; various types of low cost homes were compared for the purpose of finding the best type or types, sound from an engineering point of view, yet within the reach of low-income families.

## 6. Juvenile Delinquency

Philadelphia, with the aid of C. W. A., dealt with her juvenile delinquents in a positive and constructive manner. After an interview of each current case for the purpose of ascertaining home conditions and reasons for delinquency, an effort was made to obtain employment for the delinquent through the medium of interested business men and employment offices. At the same time, the delinquent was induced to join a young person's club, library club, or some other social organization; if none were located in the neighborhood, a club was organized and usually unused rooms in a building were donated for its use.

### 7. Commercial and Industrial Surveys

Two quite comprehensive surveys occur in this class.

Both Monroe and Franklin counties took a complete inventory of their present places of business and industry, and both intend to publish the information in a handbook.

In Monroe County, at the same time, an effort was made to



ascertain conditions of a sanitary, scenic, or safety nature which needed correction, in order to institute a long range planning program.

#### 8. Business Statistics

The two projects in this class were supervised by the Federal C. W. A. One was the collection of information on the prices farmers pay for the goods they buy; the other was the enumeration of places of business and the collection of certain financial information from each place.

## E. Relief and Welfare

The projects included in this field are those bearing more or less directly upon the functioning of agencies and enterprises operating in the State of Pennsylvania to provide goods and services to those deemed unable to obtain such goods and services through their own efforts. These projects embraced:

1. The Development of Social Service Exchanges

In this field there was one project, state-wide in scope, which involved the construction of a central system of social service records in each county for the use of the County Emergency Relief Boards and other relief and welfare agencies.

#### 2. Research and Surveys

Within this class have been placed studies covering:

- a. Relief and Poor Board cases
- b. Inmates of welfare institutions
- c. Inmates of penal institutions
- d. Poor Board Administration



#### a. Relief and Poor Board Cases

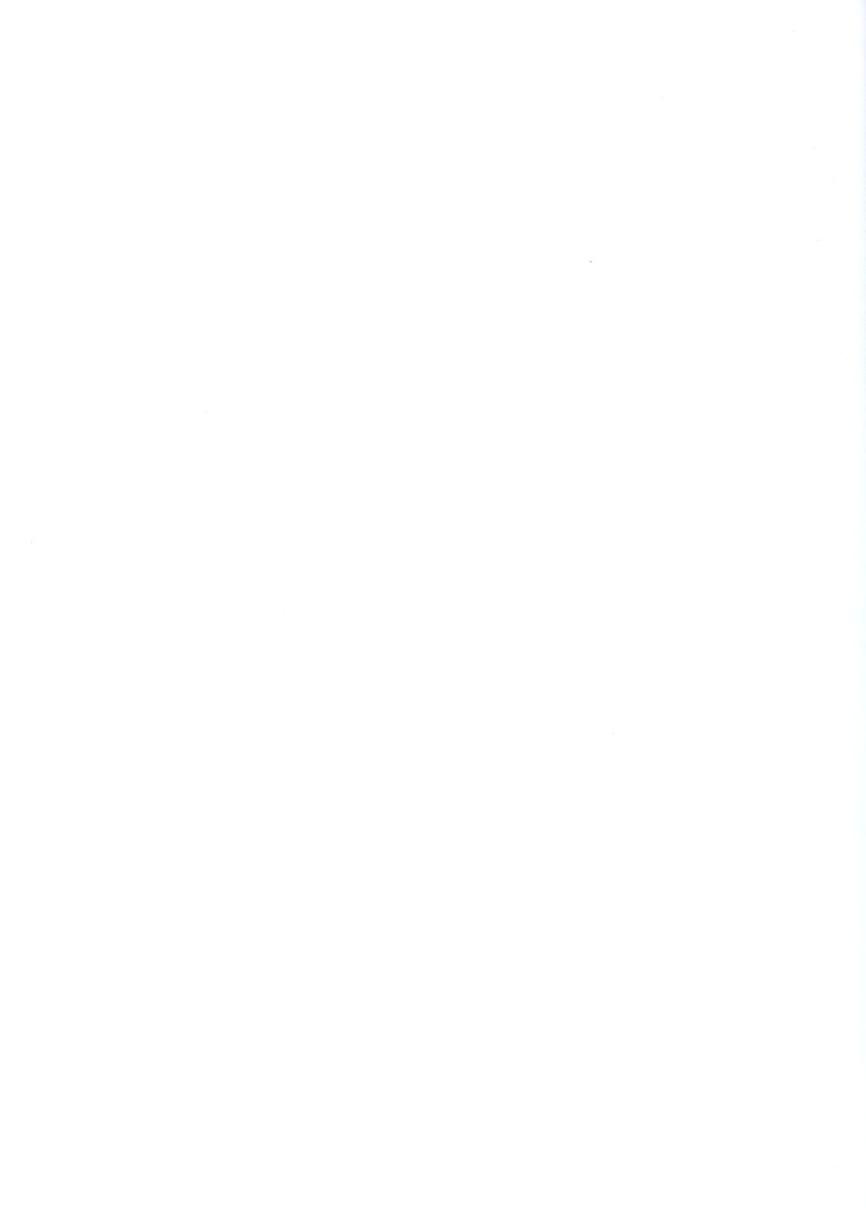
Outstanding among these studies was the Federal survey of unemployment relief cases closed, opened, and reopened since November 1, 1933. This project included studies of both rural and urban families, transient families and persons, and one study of rural families not on relief for purposes of comparison with rural relief cases.

The Philadelphia Emergency Relief Board undertook two studies, one of the families on its relief rolls to determine health and housing conditions, and the other, of the various types of individuals in the Shelter for Homeless Men to ascertain their health needs and their possibilities of re-employment.

#### b. Inmates of Welfare Institutions

The majority of the projects in this field were under the supervision of the State Department of Welfare. A census of children being cared for by welfare agencies in thirteen cities; a study of the present waiting list of mental defectives, partly to determine the extent of the problem of mental deficiency in the State; a census of the patients at the Home for the Indigent in Philadelphia; and an analysis of admission reports from fifteen almshouses comprise the studies made of particular groups of individuals.

In addition, investigations of several state—owned institutions were carried on in regard to farming costs, food consumption, and housekeeping methods.



At the Hahnemann Medical College & Hospital in Philadelphia, out-patients were interviewed in order to determine their financial status. At the City Home and Hospital of Pittsburgh, the inmates were studied for the purpose of ascertaining how many may be restored to the community on the basis of self-support.

## c. Inmates of Penal Institutions

All the projects in this group were undertaken by the State Department of Welfare. Two projects were concerned with a survey of all immates of State penal institutions in order to classify the various types, and to ascertain the identity and number of those who should be transferred to other institutions, e. g., mental hospitals. The other was a study of the extent of the problem of recidivism among boys released from the Pennsylvania Industrial School in 1925 and 1926.

## d. Poor Laws and Poor Board Administration

In this group occur four projects which together provided a very intensive study of the present organization and administration of poor relief in Pennsylvania. Under the supervision of the State Department of Welfare, it provided for the collection of data upon which an appraisal of the Poor Board System will be based. Poor laws were studied and summarized, poor district officers were interviewed for financial methods and practices followed, and for administrative procedure and policies. In addition, a study was made of the relationship of present relief preblems with present and proposed social welfare programs.



When finished, the study will provide a complete picture of the present poor relief system of the State.

In the only other project of this group, a county classified and analyzed its expenditures for relief during 1933.

## 3. Services on Work Programs

The purpose of the eight projects in this group was to provide persons on relief with various articles. Coal was mined and wood cut; shoes were repaired and clothing renovated. The largest of these projects was that of the State Emergency Relief Board which set up shoe repairing units under the supervision of the County Emergency Relief Boards.

## F. Public Finance

Studies in the field of public finance, while relatively

few, were varied. Erie County took an inventory of the

property it had been accumulating due to tax delinquency, in

order to make it saleable, or, if that is not practicable, at

least to make some houses available for families now on relief.

Quite different, however, is the study which was carried on at

Penn State College. The yields from various State taxes over a

period of years were related to changes in car loadings, production

and wages in the same years in order to establish methods for the

prediction of tax yields in the future.

## G. Traffic and Transportation

Studies and surveys in this field were numerous, most of them being undertaken in the two highly urban centers, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. These surveys and studies involved:



## 1. Surveys of the Safety of Buildings and Equipment

Of the four surveys in this group, two were concerned with the elimination of fire hazards in buildings and involved a house to house inspection. The remaining two were conducted in Philadelphia, one of which had for its purpose the location and examination of deteriorated structures in the city, and the other an investigation of steam boiler operation and smoke nuisance violations.

## 2. Traffic Surveys

While in the smaller cities only a count of traffic movements was taken, in both Philadelphia and Pittsburgh this primary procedure was supplemented by studies of related problems. The distribution and density of all methods of passenger transportation, traffic planning, accident prevention and traffic law enforcement, are some of the other aspects included.

## 3. Inventory of Traffic Control Equipment

The only project in this group was located in Philadelphia and by means of it a complete record of all traffic control signals and signs in the city was obtained.

## 4. Studies Pertaining to the Safety of Pedestrians

Footways and sidewalks presumably are the domain of the pedestrian. Yet a wobbly overhead sign or an automobile illegally running over a sidewalk to gain entrance to private property raises serious doubts as to his sovereignty in the mind of the unlucky pedestrian. Philadelphia, at

any rate, checked the construction and dimensions of overhead signs and all private driveways to see that regulations are complied with.

## H. Other Research Projects

In addition to projects in the various fields outlined above, there were quite a few which, while not properly belonging to any of the fields specified, may yet be grouped into several subsidiary classes, as:

## 1. Study of Court Procedure

In 1930 the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania made a statistical study of cases of civil litigation in the Philadelphia Courts, covering the kinds of cases, the disposal of them, the time required to dispose of them, etc. With the aid of C. W. A. another study was made, somewhat broader in scope, and included an analysis of the costs of court operations and a study of divorce cases in 1932, with the purpose of finding ways of improving the administration of justice.

### 2. Election Statistics

The Registration Commission of Philadelphia County did some very needful work by means of a C.W.A. project. A city-wide canvass was made of registered voters for the purpose of clearing from the present lists the names of persons removed or deceased.

## 3.Historical Surveys

Masses of historical material have long lain unused, unknown but to a few. Many projects were undertaken to make these materials available to the students of history. The State Department of Public Instruction carried on two state-wide hunts for



historical collections, one a listing and recording of documents in governmental archives, and the other an inventory of all public and private collections of materials. Two County Historical Societies likewise took advantage of the opportunity offered by the C. W. A. and carried on research in the history of their respective counties. Also in this group was the Federal Survey of Historic American Buildings which intended to preserve a record of old buildings since it will not be practicable to preserve the physical structure of many of them. Philadelphia has been interested enough in this work to carry on after the Federal project was terminated.

## 4. Physical and Biological Research

In this class occurs the Federal project for the compilation of meteorological data obtained from the logs of seafaring vessels. The purpose of this study was to determine the prevailing weather conditions of particular points on the ocean. The Department of Public Works of Pittsburgh carried in a research on flood movements in rivers and also tested various types of river dams. The State Department of Forest and Waters used C. W. A. assistance in compiling hydraulic data in relation to the thousands of applications for permits for water obstructions and stream channel changes.

# Status of Projects At The Close of the C. W. A. Program

As portrayed by Table XI, 9,875 original projects were approved by the C. W. A. in Pennsylvania. Of these, 1,629 had been completed as of March 31, 1934, and 8,154 were in an incomplete state.



TABLE XI
STATUS OF PROJECTS AT CLOSE OF CIVIL WORKS ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM
MARCH 31, 1934

MARCH 31, 1934						
	Total	Total	Total	Total to	Total	Total
Counties	Original Approved		Discon-	be Trans-	Pending	Incom-
	Projects	pleted		ferred		plete
Adams	103	74	17	12		29
Allegheny	679	20	20 <b>9</b>	450 ·	→○→	659
Armstrong	158	<b>3</b> 8	<b>6</b> 8	42	10	120
Beaver	121	8	60	5 <b>3</b>	<b>→○</b> ••	113
Bedford	82	32	<b>3</b> 6	14	-0-	<b>5</b> 0
Berks	263	8	86	112	57	255
Blair	159	9	116	26	8	150
Bradford	89	47	20	22	-0-	42
Bucks	6 <b>4</b>	4	28	27	5	60
Butler	135	52	35	22	26	83
Cambria	183	20	48	62	5 <b>3</b>	163
Cameron	10	3	2	5	-0-	7
Carbon	106	12	34	47	13 -	94
Centre	70	19	23	22	6	51
Chester	160	45	87	27	1	115
Clarion	68	10	15	39	4	58
Clearfield	262	36	97	111	18	<b>22</b> 6
Clinton	63	18	34	11	-0-	45
Columbia	79	22	39	16	2	<b>57</b>
Crawford	134	23	77	34	-0-	111
Cumberland	106	-0-	90	16	<b>~</b> ○ <b>~</b>	106 -
Dauphin	108	32	34	41	1	<b>7</b> 6
Delaware	147	24	51	5 <b>5</b>	17	123
Elk	67	21	24	22	-0-	46
Erie	195	32	96	60	7	163
Fayette	265	26	76	163	-0-	239
Forest	8	1	5	2	-0-	7
Franklin	94	13	56	25	-0-	81
Fulton	26	1	14	11	-0-	25
Greene	103	6 <b>3</b>	21	19	-0-	40
Huntingdon	129	27	69	33	-0-	102
Indiana	92	15	29	44	4	77
Jefferson	82	33	17	28	4	49
Juniata	28	5	13	10	-0-	23
Lackawanna	347	-0-	<b>23</b> 8	102	7	347
Lancaster	159	21	71	54	13	<b>13</b> 8
Lawrence	134	8	60	66	-0-	126
Lebanon	99	<b>2</b> 8	44	26	1	71
Lehigh	232	9	141	82	-0-	223
Luzerne	282	6	86	120	76	276
	114	50	34	30 30	-0-	64
<b>Lycomin</b> g McKean	94	1	6 <b>3</b>	27	3	93
	190	<b>-</b> O-	93	93	4	190
Mercer	TaO	<del>-0-</del>	30	3 <b>U</b>		<b></b> 0C

Continued on next page

	,	

TABLE XI (CONTINUED)

Counties	Total Orig- inal Approved Projects	Total Comp- leted	Total Discon tinued	Total to be Trans- ferred	Total Pending	Total Incom- plete
	87	43	22	22	-0-	44
Monroe	61	18	12	31	-0-	43
Montgomery	246	26	8 <b>5</b>	117	18	220
Montour	26	11	13	2	-0-	15
Northampton	217	37	30	150	-0-	180
Northumberland	130	47	53	26	4	83
Perry	32	5	11	13	3	27
Philadelphia	280	3	31	246	-0-	277
Pike	45	22	13	10	<del>-</del> 0-	23
Potter	72	30	20	21	1	42
Schuylkill	184	5	76	103	-0-	179
Snyder	30	8	11	11	-0-	22
Somerset	169	4	94	54	17	165
Sullivan	22	-0-	10	12	-0-	22 ·
Susquehanna	76	31	13	32	-0-	45
Tioga	38	13	5	20	-0-	25
Union	54	28	18	8	-0-	26
Venango	108	6	76	<b>2</b> 5	1	102
Warren	85	33	32	20	-0-	52
Washington	<b>23</b> 5	19	128	88	-0-	216
Wayne	60	27	21	12		33
Westmoreland	330	69	128	97	36	261
Wyoming	29	5	6	18	-0-	24
York	<b>6</b> 8	36	20	12	-0-	32
County Projects State, Federal, Civil Works	e,773	1,442	3,674	3,433	414 '	7,331
Administration	1,010	187	392	431	-0-	823
Grand Totals	9,783	1,629	4,066	3,864	414	8,154



Of the total number of projects (8,154) which failed to reach completion under the C. W. A., 4066 were found unacceptable for various reasons for continuing as Work Division projects and were, therefore, discontinued. For the most part, the discontinued projects are capable of being prosecuted to completion by the political subdivision in whose interest the work was undertaken, or left in a state that they will not be subject to physical deterioration until such time as the political subdivision becomes financially able to complete them.

Three thousand eight hundred and sixty-four incomplete projects have been transferred to the Work Division Program, and four hundred and fourteen have been held pending approval under the new Program. Thus the Work Division Program will probably accommodate 4,278 projects left incomplete by the cessation of the C. W. A.

Analysis of the status of projects at the close of the C. W. A. Program immediately raises the question of what will be needed to bring the projects transferred to the Work Division Program to completion. Table XII gives an analysis of the number of transferred projects and the man-hours necessary to complete these projects. As of March 31, 1934, there were 3,831 transferred projects for which 24,906,313 man-hours would be needed to complete.



TABLE XII

NECESSARY TO COMPLETE PENNSYLVANIA
CIVIL WORKS ADMINISTRATION-WORK DIVISION PROJECTS
As of March 31, 1934

Countie <b>s</b>	Number of Projects Transferred	Estimated Man- hours Necessary to Complete
Adams	12	25,062
Allegheny	420	3,766,449
Armstrong	51	132,096
Beaver	64	752,501
Bedford	19	207,071
Berks	172	1,013,148
Blair	55	168,925
Bradford	21	111,209
Bucks	32	163,718
Butler	49	183,614
Cambria	60	355,024
Camer on	12	8,132
Carbon	62	462,831
Centre	22	211,231
Chester	58	279,435
Clarion	43	139,000
Clearfield	107	269,355
Clinton	11	. 56,552
Columbia	17	18,183
Crawford	36	262,166
Cumberland	28	134,226
Dauphin	40	83,247
Delaware	75	708,962
Elk	26	133,625
Erie	63	530,918
Fayette	159	968,293
Forest	2	5,000
Franklin	25	252,968
Fulton	11	36,310
Greene	19	64,964
Huntingdon	28	116,742
Indiana	42	133,223
Jefferson	30	97,905
Juniata	10	16,456
Lackawann <b>a</b>	101	1,150,201
Lancaster	. 66	478,907
Lawrence	104	677,650
Lebanon	27	62,815
Lehigh	86	429,700
Luzerne	98	772,980

Continued on next page



TABLE XII (CONTINUED)

Counties	Number of Projects Transferred	Estimated Man- hours Necessary to Complete	
Lycoming	30	218,762	
McKe an	43	87 <b>,7</b> 88	
Mercer	141	552,293	
Mifflin	18	64,821	
Monroe	30	197,701	
Montgomery	167	622,457	
Montour	3	173,706	
Northampton	127	910,342	
Northumberland	26	166,380	
Perry	17	17,220	
Philadelphia	235	2,309,660	
Pike	8	29,044	
Potter	19	25,500	
Schuylkill	119	1,753,555	
Snyder	11	16,994	
Somerset	84	288,290	
Sullivan	12	51,175	
Susquehanna	31	76,900	
Tioga	19	88,052	
Union	8	17,589	
Venango -	52	194,677	
Warren	20	67,850	
Washington	106	430,685	
Wayne	12	54,836	
Westmoreland	97	699,221	
Wyoming	18	20,950	
York	15	329,071	
Total	3 <b>,</b> 831	24,906,313	



#### CHAPTER X

#### SUMMARY

THE EFFECT OF THE C.W.A. PROGRAM IN PENNSYLVANIA Changes in Industrial Employment during the C.W.A. Program

During the period from November 15 to March 15, 1934, there was a net decrease in the estimated number of unemployed persons in Pennsylvania. This decrease, amounting to 2,832 persons, does not include persons working on C.W.A. projects. The change in the number of persons employed, however, was not uniform throughout the State. Forty-three of the sixty-seven counties showed an increase in the number of persons unemployed. In the other twenty-four counties, the decrease in the number of persons unemployed was sufficient to more than offset the increase in employment in the forty-three counties. It should be noted, however, that the decrease in unemployment or increase in employment is accounted for by a large increase in the number of persons employed in Cembria, Fayette, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Schuylkill, Washington, and Westmoreland counties -- in all of which coal mining is the predominant industry. To some extent, therefore, this can be considered as a seasonal change since the period in question is identical with the period of greatest activity in this industry. In the highly industrial areas of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, there was an increase in the number of unemployed persons. The changes in unemployment, by counties, by months is shown in Table XIII.

Another significant trend is indicated from the data shown in Table XIV. In this case, there is compared the estimated changes in unsmployment by industry groups for the period of March, 1922 to November 1933, and the period of November 1933 - March, 1924. For the first of these periods, there was a net increase of 486,014 persons finding



TABLE XIII

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED; BY COUNTIES\* (Note - Persons employed on C.W.A. Projects are included as Unemployed on this Table)

		d T T A	3 H H H R R	R II II R R P	1 0 Y Z D		N.	Met
county	Gainful	-	Dec. 15	Jon: 15	Feb. 1	Far. 15	Ch	ange
	Workers	1933	1933	1934	O4	1934	Mar.	er.
A during a	13 627	2.176	2 287	2.812	2,662	2,448	<del>1</del> .	272
Alleghenv	537_097	139 445	130,766	158,598	154,280	140,694	+	249
Armstrong	25.765	6.483	6,398	7,315	7,294	6,652	+	169
Beaver	53,465	15,874	15,952	17,872	17,418	16,121	+	247
Bedford	11,651	2,038	1,987	2,307	2,288	2,118	+	08
Borks	99, 523	19,178	20,011	24,681	21,549	19, 180	4	200
Blair	77,977	11,538	10,999	12,759	12,385	11,436		26
Bradford	17,812	2,604	2,473	2,967	2,815	2,588		91
Bucks	38,232	7.543	7,663	9,327	8,519	7,634		16
Butler	27,031	7,066	6,905	7,886	7,825	7,220	,	154 401
Cambria	65,491	15,907	14,200	16,663	16,239	14,454	_	450
Cameron	1,874	472	457		489	468		4
Carbon	21,669	8,080	8,249	8,712	8,245	7,834		2,70
Gentre	16,528	3,421	3,388		3,955	3,671		250
Chester	48,490	10,117	9,916		11,464	10,280		163
Clarion	11,036	2,441	2,349		2,723	2,480	+	309
Clearfield	26,992	7,259	6,908	7,817	7,729	7,121		9CT
Clinton	10,861	2,073	2,062		2,373	2,185	-1	112
Columbia	17,214	3,880	4,012		4,109	3,753	ı	127
Crawford	23,363	4,441	4,277	4,916	4,825	5,075	+	534
Cumberland	25,773	5,028	4,903		5,592	5,092	+	64
Dauphin	66,023	15,715	15,151	17,789	17,085	15,779	+	64
Delaware	114,385	23,946	22, 227	28,822	27,328	24,203	+	257
Elk	11,369	2,512	2,452	2,889	2,817	2,574	+	62
Erie	66,778	16,016	15,500	-	17,738	15,882		134
Fayette	61, 285	17,843	15,914	-	17,679	987.97	1	- 10

£ ;

MARIE XIII (COMPINUED)

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED, BY COUNTIES\* (Note - Persons employed on C.W.A. Projects are included as Unemployed on this Table)

		,			•		
Connty	Number of	ESTITA	TED	NUMBER	UNEMP	TOYE	Net
o carrol	Gainful		Dec. 15	Jan. 15	٠,	۔ ا	
	Workers	O	1933	1934	1934	_ r u	Nov. to
	.1930						mar.
			420	543	ភ- ភ ង	511	71
E-CICOU	29 450	3 973	3.913	4.694	4.504	4.018	45
Fig 7 + On	2 972	320	313	380	<b>386</b>	363	
Greene	13.738	2,909	2.574	2,948	2,972	2,627	282
Huntingdon	13.781	2.915	2,965	3,446	3,354	3,106	+ 191
Indiana	23 504	5,258	4,641	5,294	5,192	4,608	
Jeffer <b>g</b> on	16 <b>,59</b> 5	3,905	3,695	4,236	4,124	3,760	
Juniata	4,694	572	597	725	677	637	200
Lackawanna	112,994	31,447	32,524	33,614	32,587	29,220	. 2
Lancaster	78,522	13,391	13,489	17,440	15,537	15,675	
Lawrence	33,486	9,162	9,073	10,421	10,179	9,403	T#7 +
Lebanon	26,735	5,675	5,888	7,131	6,512	5,835	
Lehi <b>gh</b>	69,401	14,890	15,124	18,848	17,007	15,377	
Luzerne	158,364	49,044	50,841	50,883	49,012	44,306	٥
Lycoming	35,961	7,034	6,864	8,635	8,147	7,415	+ 2001
McKean	20,955	4.221	4,499	5,806	6,049	5,425	+ 1.02 t
Mercer	34,621	9,212	9,006	10,124	9,942	9,085	127
Mifflin	14,814	2,944	2,996	3,488	3,216	2,960	
Monroe	10,953	2,410	2,372	2,845	2,606	2,420	
Montgomery	107,218	21,717	21,085	26,923	24,998	22,179	+ 462
Montour	4,988	833	844	1,020	918	829	
Northampton	64,976	15,638	16,184	19,270	17,823	16,355	
Northumbe rland	45,094	12,935	13,656	14,109	13,324	12,244	0
Perry	7,276	1,190	1,159	1,345	1,301	1,227	
Philadelphia	889,832	205,588	193,471	248,091	231,683	209,974	4,3
Pike	3,053	646	643	734	699	199	
Potter	6,419	838	817	1,030	- (	906	1
Schuylkill	82,772	29,347	30,764	30,348	29,577	27,380	1,967

TABLE XIII (CONTINUED)

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED; BY COUNTIES\* (Note - Persons employed on C.W.A. Projects are included as Unemployed on this Table)

- 2,832	890,505	980,467	1,028,563	867,022	893,337	3,722,428	Total
1 300	13,068	14,781	16,014	12,867	12,702	69,064	York
I	889	1,003	1,010	837	904	5,290	Wyoming
1 1,379	25,594	28,178	29,041	25,546	26,973	97,617	Westmoreland
1 35	1,549	1,689	1,861	1,524	1,514	10,663	Wayne
- 983	18,796	20,544	20,809	18,462	19,779	-69, 203	Washington
4.89	3,458	3,773	3,719	2,943	2,969	15,513	Warren
± 139	5,086	5,707	5,654	4,834	4,947	21,788	Venango
+ 51	946	1,033	1,097	886	895	6,455	Union
+ 6	1,318	1,480	1,559	1,190	. 1,312	11, 151	Tioga
1	2,521	2,697	2,724	2,460	2,523	11,993	Susquehanna
7	567	593	610	585	574	2,607	Sullivan
1 054	5,903	6,449	6,517	5,835	6,557	25,220	Somerset
+ 30	1,168	1,254	1,377	1,180	1,138	6,588	Snyder
Mr. TreiM						1930	
Nov. to	1934	1934	1934	1933	1933	Workers	
Change	Mar. 15	Feb. 15	Jan. 15	Dec. 15	Nov. 15	Ge i <b>nful</b>	
Net	LOYED	UNEMPLOYED	NUMBER	ATED	ESTIMATED	Number of	County

Estimates prepared by Bureau of Accounts and Statistics, Department of Labor and Industry.

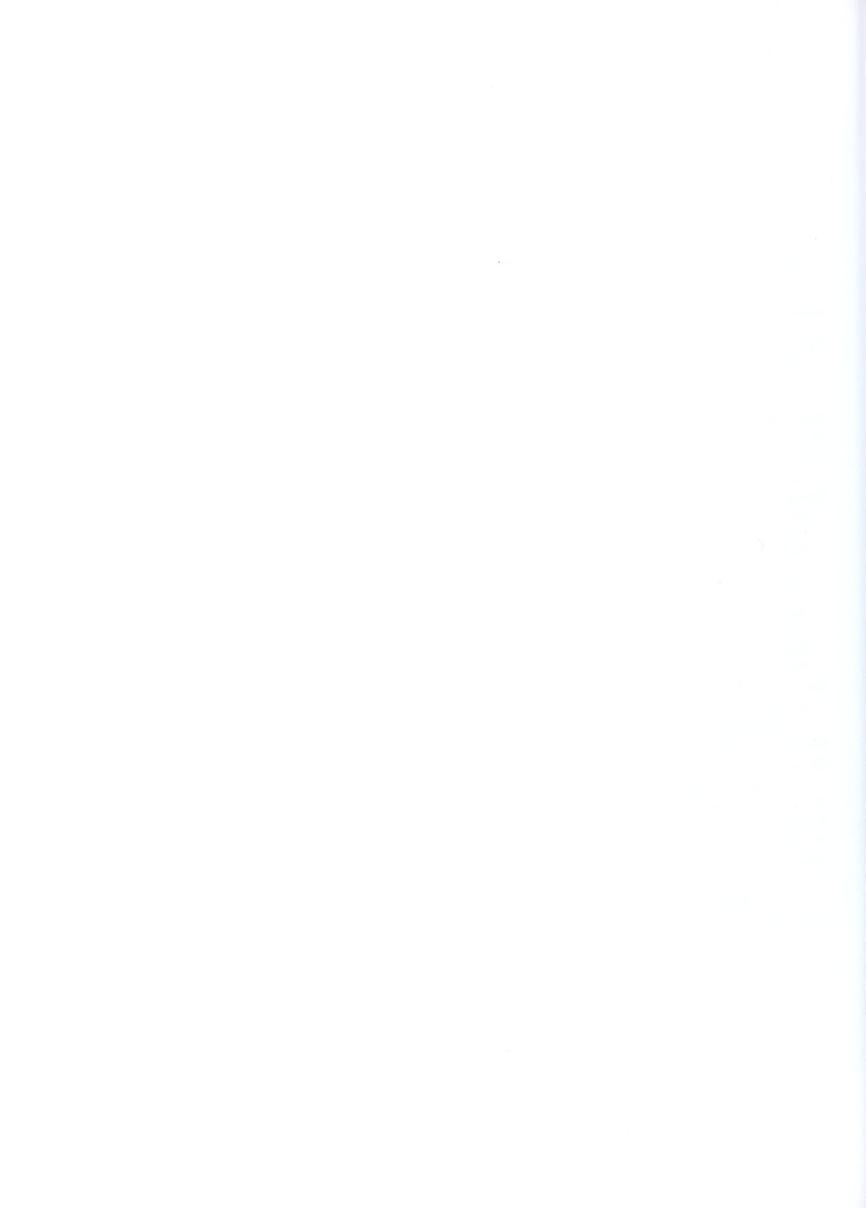


TABLE XIV

EXTENT OF RE-EMPLOYMENT IN INDUSTRY

MARCH, 1933 - MARCH, 1934

Industry	•	Net ( March ) Nov.			Net C Nov. 1 March	933 to	
	Ī	ncrease	Decrease	In	crease	Decre	ase
Agriculture:		0	~-O-		-0-	_	<del>-</del> 0-
Farmers (owners and tenants)		-0-	~~() <del>~</del>	_L	5,128	_	-0-
Hired farm labor	+	10,124	-0-	+	-0-	_	-0-
Family farm labor		-0-	-0-		-0-		7
Forestry and fishing	+	803				- 6,3	
Building construction	+	20,575				- 0,0	050
Highway construction and		0	0		-0-	_	-0-
Maintenance		-0-	-0-				-0-
Manufacturing: Total		255,214		4-	4,920 954		
Metal	+	44,592		+			
Transportation equipment	+	•		+	9,289		
Textile and Clothing	+	49,900		+	2,630		137
Food and Tobacco	+	12,722					
Clay, Glass and Stone	*	18,081				- 4,0	
Lumber and Furniture	+	12,697			0.070	- 9,	009
Chemical	+	8,364		+	2,039		<b>~~</b> 3
Paper and Printing	+	7,957				-	791
Other manufacturing	+	22,901			4,646		
Coal mining: Total	+	14,703			18,837		
Anthracite	+	8,507			8,743		
Bituminous	+	6,196		+	10,094	-	~~~
Other mining and quarrying	+	9,062				<b>-</b> 5,	333
Transportation and					<b>7</b> 0.50		
Communication			- 10,656	*	•		•
Governmental service		-0-	-0-		-0-		-0-
Trade	+	111,760				-10,	794
Hotels and Restaurants	+	2,840		+	4,226		=
Laundries	+	725				-	542
Professional and semi-							255
professional	+	17,356					679
All other industries	+	53,418				-	190
ALL INDUSTRIES	+	486,014		+	2,832		



re-employment in industry. Conversely, there was a net decrease of the same number of unemployed persons. Only one industry group, Transportation and Communication, shows a decline in the number of persons employed in this period.

On the other hand, for the period of November, 1933 - March, 1934, there was only a net of 2,832 persons finding re-employment. Further, ten industry groups actually show a decrease in the number of persons employed while only one such decrease is shown in the preceding eight-month period. (See also Table XV)

The extent of re-employment in industry is shown by industries, by months, for the period of November 1933 - March, 1934 in Table XVI.

These data show that unemployment increased in January, 1934, as compared to either December or November of 1933. Since January, there has been a decrease in unemployment.

Each of these analyses presents a definite indication to the effect that the C.W.A. program was initiated and conducted during a period when there was a slackening or slowing down in industrial activity. That the C.W.A. program provided employment to absorb a part of this slack is undoubtedly one of the major benefits of the program in Pennsylvania.

## Changes in Number of Relief Cases During the C.W.A. Program

program on relief case load are not available. In the first place, the number of families that would have been forced to apply for direct relief had not the C.W.A. program been inaugurated cannot be estimated with any degree of reliability. It is known that seasonal factors result in an increase in the case load each winter, but the amount of



EXTENT OF REFMELOYMENT IN INDUSTRY MARCH 1933 TO MOV. 1933 \*

All Industries	Hired farm labor Family farm labor Forestry and fishing Building Construction & maintenance Metal Transportation equipment Textile and clothing Food and tobacco Clay, glass, and stone Lumber and furniture Chemical Paper and printing Other manufacturing Other mining and quarrying Transportation & communication Governmental service Trade Hotels and restaurants Laundries Professional & semi-professional All other industries	INDUSTRIES
3,722,428	145,795 87,644 18,004 5,795 213,743 256,978 256,981 71,467 57,639 40,419 56,695 39,174 175,256 162,025 134,669 30,782 323,982 73,332 562,940 81,732 24,447 219,560 372,115	GAINFUL WORKERS 1930 CENSUS
1,379,351	27, 047 27, 047 2, 335 172, 600 5, 117 152, 637 146, 526 95, 770 18, 769 33, 920 23, 206 15, 976 15, 966 71, 957 89, 081 52, 451 17, 157 95, 323 2, 241 116, 445 21, 977 5, 367 41, 038 156, 996	ESTIMATED UNEAPLOYED MARCH 1933
893,337	349 16, 833 1, 532 1, 532 1, 52, 025 5, 117 1, 08, 045 68, 526 45, 870 6, 047 1, 583 1, 509 7, 612 7, 109 49, 056 80, 574 46, 255 8, 095 1, 05, 979 2, 241 4, 642 23, 682 1, 03, 578	EST DIATED UNEMPLOYED NOV. 1933
10,656	10,656	INCREASE IN UNEMPLOYMENT MARCH — NOV.
496,670	10,214  803 20,575  20,575  44,592 78,000 49,900 12,722 16,081 12,697 8,364 7,957 22,901 8,507 6,196 9,062  111,760 2,840 725 17,356 53,418	DECREASE IN UNEMPLOYMENT MARCH - NOV.

<sup>\*</sup> Estimates prepared by Bureau of Accounts and Statistics, Department of Labor and Industry

TABLE XVI

EXTENT OF REEMPLOYMENT IN INDUSTRY NOV. 1933 THROUGH MAR. 1934

Number of

ESTIMATED NUMBER Nov. 15 Dec. 15 Jan. 15

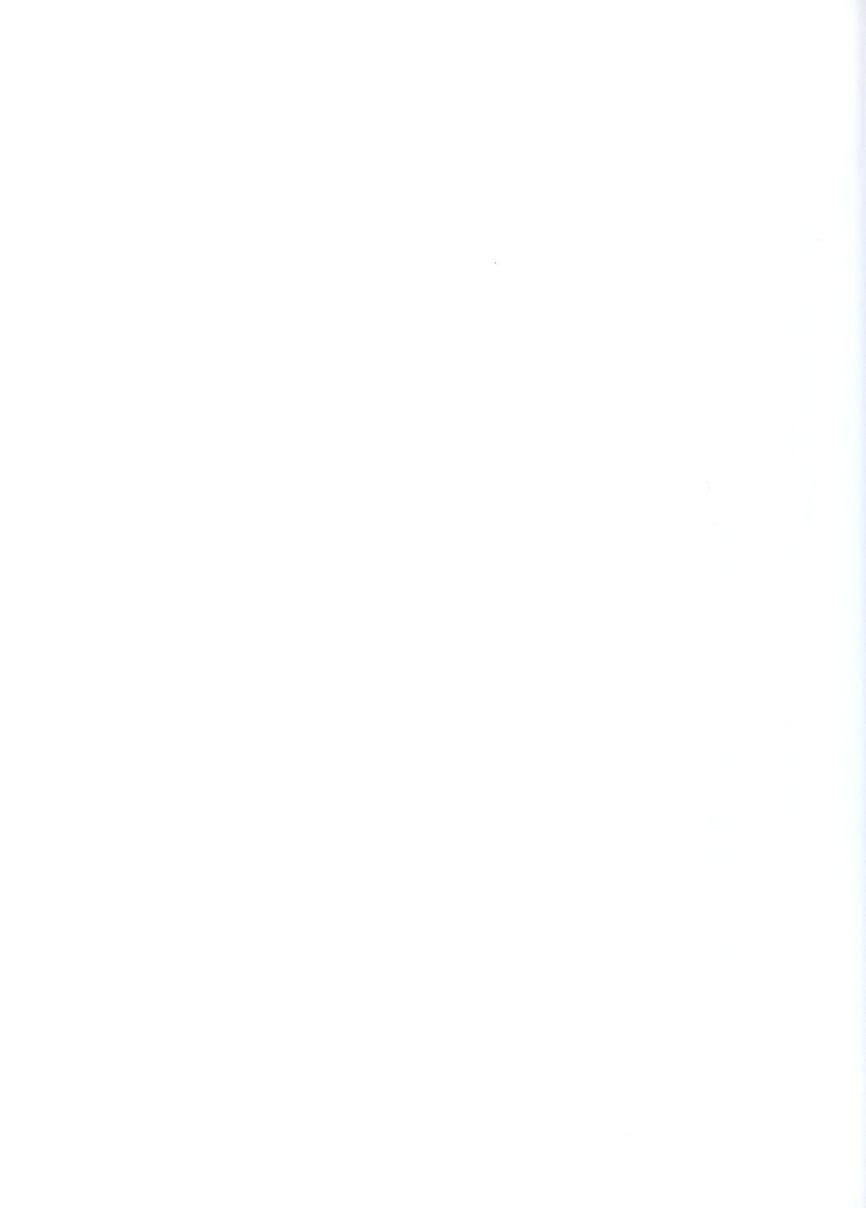
UNEMPLOYED No. Re-Employed Feb. 15 Mar. 15 In Industry

Gainful

Repricultive:   145,795   349   349   349   14,917   1709   14,917   14,918   14,917   14,917   14,918   14,917   14,918   14,917   14,918   14,917   14,918   14,917   14,918   14,917   14,918   14,917   14,918   14,917   14,918   14,917   14,918   14,917   14,918   14,917   14,918   14,917   14,918   14,9	Industry	Workers (a)	1933 <sub>(b)</sub> 19	1 9 3 3	1934	1934	1934	Nov. To Mar	15, 1933 r. 15, 1933
abor ery and tenants   14.9.7   16,833   16,791   15,166   14,917   1,709   labor   16,004     1,532   1,532   1,532   1,532   1,532   1,532   1,532   1,532   1,532   1,532   1,532   1,533   1,5		,	0.0%	349	4	4	4		1
Abor   18,004   1,532   1,502   1,532   1,502   1,535   1,501   1,535   1,501   1,535   1,501   1,535   1,501   1,535   1,501   1,535   1,501   1,535   1,501   1,535   1,501   1,535   1,501   1,535   1,501   1,535   1,501   1,535   1,501   1,535   1,501   1,535   1,501   1,535   1,501   1,535   1,501   1,500   163,415   1,230,150   1,230,150   1,517   1,	rs (owners and	87,644		• 7	5,16	4,91	<u>_</u>	4.	5,128
ishing         5,755         1,532         1,502         1,733         1,691         1,529           ruction         213,743         152,025         159,873         166,646         172,600         16,415           ruction         235,713         5,117         5,145         6,055         5,237         6,051	۹ ۱	18,004	1		1				1 1 1
ruction and Eaintenance 35,713	Townsty roll fishing	5.795	1.532	1,502			-	ı	1
Total 13 intenance 35,713 5,117 5,15,573 1,25,573 1,25,573 1,25,573 1,25,573 1,25,573 1,25,573 1,25,573 1,25,573 1,25,573 1,25,573 1,25,573 1,25,573 1,25,253 1,25,254 1,25	Building Construction	213,743	152,025		66,	72	89	ı	6,390
Total         1,230,150         318,613         354,667         388,708         344,771         515,050           266,978         108,045         112,121         117,874         112,563         107,091           266,978         108,045         112,121         117,874         117,874         107,091           266,978         108,045         72,633         69,608         70,261         59,237           clothing         71,467         6,047         8,593         9,463         6,919         6,184           acco         71,467         6,047         8,593         9,463         6,919         6,184           acco         71,467         6,047         8,593         9,463         6,919         6,184           acco         40,419         10,509         13,697         17,853         19,192         20,168           inting         175,256         49,056         51,459         9,313         8,693         7,900           inting         175,256         49,056         51,459         116,905         116,905         7,900           inting         175,256         49,056         51,459         16,255         31,297         44,410           cturin         29,659	Construction and			5,117	01	. 0	1 ()		
266,978 108,045 112,121 117,874 113,563 107,031 clothing 255,541 68,526 72,633 69,088 70,261 59,237 acco 26,6981 45,879 15,839 9,463 6,919 6,184 acco 27,467 6,047 8,593 19,937 21,679 21,727 19,890 acco 27,639 15,839 19,937 21,679 21,727 19,890 acco 27,639 15,839 19,937 21,679 21,727 19,890 acco 27,639 17,859 13,697 17,853 19,192 20,168 acco 27,641 10,509 13,699 17,853 19,192 20,168 acco 27,641 125,256 49,056 51,459 61,225 31,297 44,410 acco 27,641 125,625 128,690 116,905 118,195 17,902 acco 27,894 125,829 128,690 116,905 118,195 17,992 acco 27,894 128,699 116,905 118,499 113,428 acco 27,841 2,2	Manufacturing: Total	1,230,150	,613	354,667		44	5 T	- 4	954
Parasportation equipment 235,541 68,526 72,633 69,608 70,261 37,270 axtile and clothing 266,981 45,870 62,101 75,478 47,064 45,240 od and tobacco 57,463 10,509 13,697 17,853 19,192 20,168 index and furniture 40,419 10,509 13,697 17,853 19,192 20,168 index and furniture 56,695 7,612 7,183 6,215 6,055 5,573 indical furniture 59,174 7,109 6,443 9,313 8,693 7,200 ther manufacturing 175,256 49,056 51,459 61,225 31,297 44,410 inding and quarrying 162,025 80,574 89,198 76,380 77,660 71,831 indicates 10,333 8,232 105,579 105,671 104,452 100,193 102,323 102,323 103,428 103,578		266,978	108,045	112,121	` 1	) C		- 1	
extile and clothing     266,981     45,870     62,101     79,473     47,004       bod and tobacco     71,467     6,047     8,593     19,937     21,679     21,727     19,890       lay, glass, and stone     40,419     10,509     13,639     19,937     21,679     21,727     19,890       lay, glass, and furniture     40,419     10,509     13,697     17,853     19,192     20,168       more and furniture     56,695     7,612     7,183     6,215     6,055     5,573       nemical     59,174     7,109     6,943     9,313     8,693     7,900       ther manufacturing     175,256     49,056     51,459     61,225     31,297     44,410       thining: Total     162,025     80,574     89,198     76,380     77,660     77,660     77,660     77,660     77,660     77,660     71,831       ituminous     134,669     46,255     39,492     40,525     40,525     36,161       parmental service     23,782     16,597     105,671     104,452     100,193     102,323       els and restaurants     81,732     19,137     18,292     16,065     14,911       other industries     21,560     23,682     23,682     22,655(c) <td< td=""><td>Transportation equipment</td><td>235,541</td><td>68,526</td><td>72,633</td><td>ı cı</td><td>3 C</td><td>N U</td><td><b>⊦</b> -1</td><td>2,630</td></td<>	Transportation equipment	235,541	68,526	72,633	ı cı	3 C	N U	<b>⊦</b> -1	2,630
bod and tobacco       71,467       6,047       8,593       9,463       19,896       19,896       19,896       19,896       19,896       19,897       21,727       19,890         lay, glass, and stone       40,419       10,509       13,697       17,857       21,727       19,890         mber and furniture       56,695       7,612       7,183       6,215       6,055       5,573         per and inting       59,174       7,109       6,943       9,313       8,693       7,900         pper and inting       10,117       7,109       6,943       9,313       8,693       7,900         pper and inting       10,117       7,109       6,943       9,313       8,693       7,900         pper and inting       10,117       7,109       6,943       9,313       8,693       7,900         pper and inting       10,117       7,109       1,459       116,905       118,185       107,992         post       10,117       1,490       1,620       25       80,574       89,198       76,580       77,660       71,831         post       11,491       162,025       80,574       89,198       76,580       77,660       71,831         post       1	Textile and clothing	266,981	45,870	0 1 0 1 1 0 1	ט כ	۔ وا	ي ن در	t ·	
lay, glass, and stone       37,419       10,509       12,507       17,853       19,192       20,168         nemical       40,419       10,509       7,612       7,183       6,215       6,055       5,573         nemical       59,174       7,109       6,943       9,313       8,693       7,900         sper and printing       59,174       7,109       6,943       9,313       8,693       7,900         l mining:       fotal       175,256       49,056       51,459       61,225       31,297       44,410         nthracite       29,694       126,829       128,690       116,905       118,185       107,992         nthracite       162,025       80,574       89,198       76,380       77,660       71,831         nthracite       134,669       46,255       39,492       40,525       40,525       36,161         nthracite       134,669       46,255       39,492       40,525       40,525       36,161         ntming:       101,452       10,455       13,171       14,908       13,428         nsportation and communication       73,532       2,241       2,241       2,241       2,241       2,241       2,241       2,241       2,241		71,467	0 kg 4 t	100000°		I (	9	ı	4,051
Indicat   Section   Sect		40.419	10,509	13 697		9	20,168	ŧ	-
### 17.109 6.943 9.313 8.693 7.900 ### 25.256 49.056 51.459 61.225 31.297 44.410 ### 25.256 49.056 51.459 61.225 31.297 44.410 ### 25.256 49.056 51.459 61.225 31.297 44.410 ### 25.256 49.056 51.459 61.225 31.297 44.410 ### 25.256 49.056 51.459 61.225 31.297 44.410 ### 25.256 49.056 116.905 118.185 107.992 ### 17.109 6.943 9.313 8.693 7.900 ### 25.256 49.056 51.459 61.225 31.297 118.185 107.992 ### 17.256 49.056 49.055 39.492 40.525 40.525 36.161 ### 25.256 40.525 40.525 40.525 36.161 ### 25.256 40.525 40.525 40.525 36.161 ### 25.256 40.525 40.525 40.525 36.161 ### 25.256 40.525 40.525 40.525 36.161 ### 25.256 40.255 40.525 40.525 40.525 ### 25.256 40.255 40.525 40.525 40.525 ### 25.256 40.255 40.525 40.525 40.525 ### 25.256 40.255 40.525 40.525 40.525 ### 25.256 40.255 40.525 40.525 40.525 ### 25.256 40.255 40.525 40.525 40.525 ### 25.256 40.255 40.525 40.525 40.525 ### 25.256 40.255 40.525 40.525 40.525 ### 25.256 40.255 40.525 40.525 40.525 ### 25.256 40.255 40.525 40.525 40.525 ### 25.256 40.255 40.525 40.525 40.525 ### 25.256 40.255 40.525 40.525 40.525 ### 25.256 40.255 40.525 40.525 40.525 ### 25.256 40.256 40.256 40.256 40.256 40.256 ### 25.256 40.256 40.256 40.256 40.256 ### 25.256 40.256 40.256 40.256 ### 25.256 40.256 40.256 40.256 ### 25.256 40.256 40.256 ### 25.256 40.256 40.256 ### 25.256 40.256 40.256 ### 25.256 40.256 40.256 ### 25.256 40.256 40.256 ### 25.256 40.256 40.256 ### 25.256 40.256 40.256 ### 25.256 40.256 40.256 ### 25.256 40.256 40.256 ### 25.256 40.256 40.256 ### 25.256 40.256 40.256 40.256 ### 25.256 40.256 40.256 ##	Ž	56,695		7,183			5,573	۲	20 g 0 g 9
ther manufacturing 175,256 49,056 51,459 61,225 31,297 44,410 296,694 126,629 128,690 116,905 118,185 107,992 114ming: Total 162,025 80,574 89,198 76,380 77,660 71,831 114minous 134,669 46,255 39,492 40,525 40,525 36,161 114minous 134,669 46,255 10,455 13,171 14,908 13,428 10,425 10,455 13,428 10,455 12,223 10,455 12,223 10,455 12,223 10,455 12,223 10,455		59,174		6,943		8,693	7,900	٠ ١	
mining: fotal   296,694   126,829   128,690   116,905   118,185   107,332   118,185   107,332   118,185   107,332   118,185   107,332   118,185   107,332   118,185   107,332   118,185   107,332   118,185   107,332   118,185   107,332   118,185   107,532   107,532   107,532   107,532   107,532   107,532   107,532   107,532   107,532   107,532   107,532   107,532   107,532   107,532	Other manufacturing	175,256	,056	51,459		31,297	4	- +	
nthracite     162,025     80,574     89,198     76,380     77,660     71,601       ituminous     134,669     46,255     39,492     40,525     40,525     36,161       ituminous     30,762     6,025     10,455     13,171     14,908     13,428       er Mining and quarrying     30,762     6,025     10,455     13,171     14,908     13,428       er Mining and communication     323,982     105,879     105,671     104,452     100,193     102,323       ns portation and communication     73,332     2,241     2,241     2,241     2,241     2,241       ermental service     562,940     4,685     64,427     44,095     43,555     15,479       els and restaurants     81,732     19,137     18,292     17,292     16,065     14,911       essional and semi-professional     219,560     23,682(c)     26,555(c)     26,832(c)     24,361(c)       other industries     3,722,428     893,337     867,022     1,028,563     980,467     890,505       TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES     3,722,428     893,337     867,022     1,028,563     980,467     890,505	Coal mining: Total	296,694	829	128,690		COT BITT	3 0	<b>⊢</b> ∮	D (C.
tuminous 134,669 46,255 39,492 40,525 40,525 ar Mining and quarrying 30,762 6,095 10,455 13,171 14,908 13,428 ar portation and communication 73,332 105,979 105,671 104,452 100,193 102,323 argumental service 73,332 2,241 2,		162,025	,574	89,198		77,000	TOO 11	- 4	
er Hining and quarrying       30,762       6,095       10,455       13,171       14,505       13,23         ns portation and communication       323,982       105,879       105,671       104,452       100,193       102,323         ns portation and communication       73,332       2,241       2,241       2,241       2,241       2,241       2,241         ermmental service       562,940       4,685       64,427       44,095       43,555       15,479         els and restaurants       81,732       19,137       18,292       17,292       16,065       14,911         els and restaurants       81,732       19,137       18,292       17,292       16,065       14,911         els and restaurants       24,447       4,642       4,946       5,088       5,466       5,184         fessional and semi-professional       219,560       23,682 (c)       22,655 (c)       26,832 (c)       24,361 (c)         formal and semi-professional       372,115       103,578       100,200       118,899       113,577       103,768         other industries       372,1428       893,337       867,022       1,028,563       980,467       890,505	Bituminous	134,669	46,255			40,020	107 400 101	i -1	N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N
as portation and communication     323,982     105,579     105,671     104,432     100,132     2,241       ernmental service     73,332     2,241     2,241     2,241     2,241     2,241       ernmental service     562,940     4,685     64,427     44,095     43,555     15,479       els and restaurants     81,732     19,137     18,292     17,292     16,065     14,911       essional and semi-professional     24,447     4,642     4,946     5,088     5,466     5,184       other industries     372,115     103,578     100,200     118,899     113,577     103,768       formal and semi-professional     372,428     893,337     867,022     1,028,563     980,467     890,505	Other Mining and quarrying	30,782	0000			201 001 002 47	262 60L	L	
ernmental service 73,332 2,241	Transportation and communication	323,982	105,979			0 0	2 247	_	
le   16		70,000	A 0 0 H H			1 V	15,479	ı	.79
15 and restaurants 24,447 24,642 24,946 5,088 5,466 5,184 6essional and semi-professional 219,560 23,682(c) 22,655(c) 28,501(c) 26,832(c) 24,361(c) 24,361(c) 26,832(c) 272,115 272,115 272,115 272,428 272,428 272,428 283,337 2867,022 1,028,563 280,467 280,505	٠	084 L8	787 000	18 292		6	14,911	+	4,226
fessional and semi-professional       219,560       23,682(c)       22,655(c)       28,501(c)       26,832(c)       24,361(c)         other industries       372,115       103,578       100,200       118,899       113,577       103,768         TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES       3,722,428       893,337       867,022       1,028,563       980,467       890,505	i e a	24,447	4,642	4,946		5,466	,184	1	542
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES 3,722,428 893,337 867,022 1,028,563 980,467 890	fessional	219,560	682	22,655(	) 28,501(	113.577	) 24 103	1 1	190
	other	722	893, 337	022	028	980,467	90	+	2,00

<sup>(</sup>c) (a) As reported by the Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce As reported by the Bureau of Accounts and Statistics, Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry

Only 50 per cent of group affected by change



such increase is dependent on many factors other than the volume of unemployment, such as the rate of exhaustion of resources, the extent of private relief giving, the severity of the weather, et cetera. Any attempt, therefore, to estimate what would have happened if the C. W. A. had not been in operation would constitute little more than a guess.

In the second place, the C. W. A. program afforded actual relief to many unemployed persons who never would have applied for direct relief but who were just as eligible for relief as many others who were on relief rolls. The number of families in this class cannot even be guessed.

Finally, while the number of persons from direct relief rolls that were given C.W.A. employment is known, it is not known how many of these would have become ineligible for direct relief because of industrial employment had such persons not been employed by the C.W.A.

Therefore, what portion of the C.W.A. program represented relief and what portion represented recovery employment cannot be determined. Because of these conflicting tendencies, any relief case load figures for the period the C.W.A. was in operation are certain to be misleading, and are, therefore, not presented in this report. Rehabilitating Effects of the C.W.A.

No data are available with which to measure the effect of the C.W.A. program on the persons receiving employment. It has been shown, however, that a large volume of purchasing power was placed in the hands of this group and average weekly earnings, while none too high, were high enough to provide income in an amount large enough to provide something more than the bare necessities of life. For those C.W.A. workers taken from the relief rolls, monetary income in the



form of C.W.A. wages in most instances the only money income in the particular family. In the case of the other workers placed on C.W.A. projects, drawn from the ranks of the self-sustaining unemployed, the C.W.A. wage payments provided needed income to prevent further drain upon dwindling resources or to supplement the meager income of this group.

In either event, it seems apparent that the morale of these groups was strengthened and bettered. It seems apparent also that a similar effect would result from the very fact of having work to do. Both the organized and unorganized protests against discontinuance of the program by C.W.A. workers offer evidence that they felt that the program was making a real contribution to their welfare.

Another evidence of the rehabilitating effect of the C.W.A. program is the indication that business activities showed decided improvement during the life of the C.W.A. While no definite causal relationship between this improvement in business activity and the C.W.A., program can be imputed, the swift outpouring of purchasing power into the hands of the unemployed contributed in no small way to improved business conditions.

## Attitude of the Public Toward the C.W.A. Program

When the C.W.A. program was inaugurated, the volunteer clipping service of the State Emergency Relief Board was employed to keep the Civil Works Administration informed of the public reception of the program. Clippings from local newspapers were supplied by the County Emergency Relief Boards. Through the medium of this voluntary service, clippings have been received from newspapers in every county in Pennsylvania except Forest which is a small rural county in which only two weekly newspapers are published. In point of volume, clippings were received from more than 88% of the daily papers and more than 50% of



TABLE XVII

C.W.A. CLIPPING ANALYSIS
THROUGH APRIL 18, 1934

	NUM	BER OF	COLUMNS	
	Favorable	Adverse	Non Committal	Total
			10.50	10 70
Adams	47		19.32	19.79 436.63
Allegheny	24.33	12.95	409.35	56.47
Armstrong	.95	.54	54.98	90.40
Beaver	4.44	2.64	83.32	3.33
Bedford			3.33 106.52	108.70
Berks	1.69	.49	87.49	93.16
Plair	3.38	2.29	12.80	12.80
Eradford			29.28	30.34
Bucks	.86	.20	24.43	26.21
Butler	1.78			266.88
Cambria	2.06	12.80	252.02 .93	.93
Cameron			16.95	17.64
Carbon	•69			57.42
Centre	2.24	1.15	54.03 55.31	56.74
Chester	.31	1.12		6.78
Clarion		.98	5.80	48.05
Clearfield	1.61	2.24	44.20	65.49
Clinton	1.49		64.00	60.61
Columbia	.13	1.17	59.31	38.91
Crawford	.98		37.93	38.77
Cumberland	1.69	.06	37.02	270.77
Dauphin	10.09	1.40	259.28	39.58
Delaware	.71	•64	38.23	7.92
Elk	1.26	.55	6.11	78.13
Erie	.73		77.40	
Fayette	5.48	1.42	79.46	85.36
Forest			T4 05	58.29
Franklin	2.85	•59	54.85	.94
Fulton	.10		.84	15.50
Greene	.83	.60	14.07	7.84
Huntingdon		•34	7.50	16.57
Indiana			16.57	25.25
Jefferson		.87	24.38	3.99
Juniata			5.99	100.84
Lackawanna	1.81	1.09	97.94	73.41
Lancaster	4.20	.44	68.77	42.86
Lawrence	1.76		41.10	46.83
Lebanon	.23		46.60	70.83
Lehigh	5.18	.94	63.71	232.06
Luzerne	3.21		228.85	65.95
Lycoming	1.88		64.07	45.92
McKean	2.56		43.36	40.04



C. W. A. CLIPPING ANALYSIS THROUGH APRIL 18, 1934

	NUM	BER OF	COLUMNS	
			Non	
	Favorable	Adverse	Committal	Total
iercer	3.21	.63	100.55	104.39
Mifflin	and the second seco		10.86	10.86
Monroe	.91		28.73	29.64
Montgomery	1.89		60.27	62.16
Montour	1.59	.59	14.98	17.16
Northampton	2.88	•54	98.17	101.59
Northumberland	1.38	1.05	86.64	89.07
Perry			10.92	10.92
Philadelphia	34.30	15.13	781.91	831.34
Pike		<del></del>	2.94	2.94
Potter		.56	5.57	6.13
Schuylkill	1.21	•55	85.53	87.29
Snyder			1.16	1.16
Somerset	and the second s	.39	4.76	5.15
Sullivan			.39	.39
Susquehanna	.85		10.19	11.04
rioga	2.32		36.30	38.62
Union			1.03	1.03
Venang <b>o</b>	•04	.43	41.92	42.39
Warren	.66		16.69	17.35
Washington	2.27	2.12	74.16	78.55
Wayne			4.19	4.19
Westmoreland	10.87	5.52	236.54	252.93
Wyoming		. 31	13.72	14.03
York	.91	.33	177.67	178.91
Miscellaneous	.38	.25	68.36	68.99
Total	158.65	75.91	4,668.55	4,903.11



the weekly papers. In numbers, clippings were received from thirty of the thirty-four morning dailies, 100 of the 113 afternoon dailies and 197 of the 383 weeklies.

The clippings received were grouped into three classes:

favorable comment, adverse comment, and non-committal comment. Favorable and adverse comment represent editorial opinion and non-committal comment represents news articles. As expressed in terms of columns or fractions thereof, there were 4,903.11 columns of newspaper space devoted to the C.W.A. program. Of this total, there were 158.65 columns of favorable editorial comment, 75.91 columns of unfavorable comment, and 4,668.55 columns of news.

Newspapers in thirty-seven counties gave the C.W.A. unfavorable editorial comment. However, in only 8 of the 37 did the adverse comment exceed the favorable editorial comment. In all other counties, the favorable comment exceeded the unfavorable at an average comparison of about two to one.

While to some extent a portion of the newspaper space devoted to the C.W.A. program would have appeared in print in the natural course of events, a vast majority of it was inspired by and related directly to the program as it was carried out in Pennsylvania. The distribution of newspaper space by nature of the comment and by counties is shown in Table XVII.



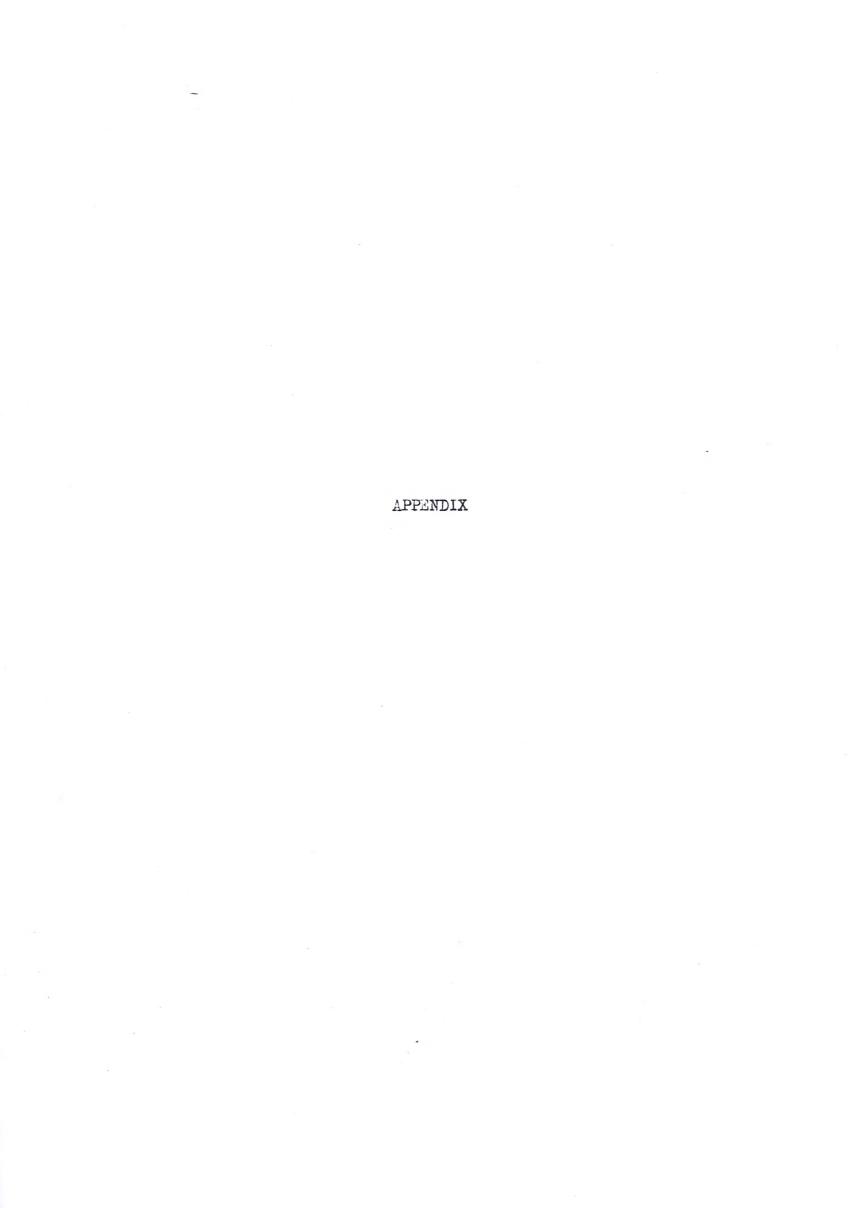




TABLE AI

NUMBER PERSONS EMPLOYED BY C. W. A., BY COUNTIES, BY WEEKS

	Week	Week	Week	Week	Week
County	Ending	Ending	Ending	End ing	Ending
	Nov. 23	Nov. 30	Dec. 7	Dec. 14	Dec. 21
Adams	52	65	89	461	1,213
Allegheny	177	1,657	3,260	6,171	6,856
Armstrong	-0-	8	500	1,475	2,233
Beaver	-0-	-0-	185	953	2,075
Bedford	23	116	580	1,093	3,157
Berks	128	343	1,356	2,493	4,077
Blair	196	234	800	2,202	3,347
Bradford	117	213	528	602	1,264
Bucks	-0-	-0-	100	311	846
Butler	1	61	673	1,396	2,132
Cambria	123	314	333	1,769	3,076
Cameron	-0-	-C-	70	147	99
Carbon	1	4	257	1,469	2,272
Centre	519	456	812	1,198	1,951
Chester	3	5	236	964	1,080
Clarion	-0-	1	166	515	732
Clearfield	-0-	4	591	954	2,096
Clinton	14	28	460	1,015	1,669
Columbia	-0-	-0-	348	712	1,876
Crawford	84	83	219	6 <b>66</b>	1,744
Cumberland	149	178	945	2,284	2,214
Dauphin	17	152	1,088	2,155	3 <b>,</b> 576
Delaware	1	2	1,228	93.	2,520
Elk	31	49	81	520	1,413
Erie	3	8	298	381	2,212
Fayette	216	208	430	937	1,588
Forest	-0-	6	58	79	441
Franklin	490	1,040	1,572	1,872	2,470
Fulton	-0-	-0-	215	68 <b>6</b>	974
Greene	-0-	17	384	1,373	1,924
Huntingdon	-0-	4	284	1,412	2,189
Indiana	1	1	714	1,705	2,427
Jefferson	73	74	218	1,191	2,405
Juniata	-0-	-0-	229	455	232
Lackawanna	124	128	670	2,719	5,015
Lancaster	-0-	4	554	1,575	2,755
Lawrence	122	139	455	618	940
Lebanon	49	69	284	793	1,353
Lehigh	30	79	<b>3</b> 59	792	2,344
Luzerne	36	467	1,298	1,703	2,955
Lycoming	479	333	997	2,276	3,246
McKean	29	38	155_	609	1,183



TABLE AI (CONTINUED)

NUMBER PERSONS EMPLOYED BY C.W.A., BY COUNTIES, BY WEEKS

County	Week Ending	Week Ending	Week Ending	Week Ending	Week Ending
	Nov. 23	Nov. 30	Dec. 7	Dec. 14	Dec. 21
Mercer	713	1,173	1,128	1,748	3,503
Mifflin	-0-	12	205	638	1,708
Monroe	174	320	459	473	654
Montgomery	449	547	946	1,263	3,093
Montour	76	68	153	372	1,015
Northampton	50	27	326	1,244	2,097
Northumberland	35	40	178	914	<b>3,</b> 398
Perry	-0-	<b>-0-</b>	60	392	653
Philadelphia	4	8_	453	2,470	4,136
Pike	18	26	166	307	463
Potter	<b>~0</b> ~	65	275_	757	1,170
Schuylkill	4	9	539	1,265	2,581
Snyder	6	6	7	411	589
Somerset	394	468	713	1,591	3,988
Sullivan	18	28	96	227	456
Susquehanna	16	36_	<b>3</b> 84	951	1,797
Tioga	15	29	750	1,336	1,916
Union	-0-	-0-	84	436	1,229
Venango	186	232	256	347	1,399
Warren	45	129	<b>3</b> 92	981	2,401
Washington	3	15	244	591	1,271
Wayne	<b>2</b> 80	279	446	553	788
Westmoreland	4	64_	632	1,667	2,621
Wyoming	-0-	3	212	291	462
York	3	84	1,888	3,987	5,009
State Wide	47	89	1,010	4,257	5,644
Total	5,828	10,346	36,081	82,263	144,212



TABLE AI (CONTINUED)

NUMBER PERSONS EMPLOYED BY C. W. A., BY COUNTIES, BY WEEKS

	Week	Week	Week	Week	Week
County	Ending	End ing	Ending	Ending	Ending
	Dec. 28	Jan. 4	Jan. 11	Jan. 18	Jan. 25
Adams	1,391	1,657	2,013	2,293	2,339
Allegheny	9,178	13,062	19,941	23,676	31,312
Armstrong	4,105	2,923	4,058	4,599	4,600
Beaver	3,432	4,503	5,689	6,007	674
Bedford	2,752	3,503	3,533	3,739	3,228
Berks	5,004	6,065	7,351	8,495	8,661
Blair	3,917	5,142	5,741	5,748	6,756
Bradford	1,469	1,606	1,810	2,171	2,306
Bucks	<b>92</b> 8	1,282	2,001	2,039	2,333
Butler	2,608	3,519	4,229	4,632	4,435
Cambria	4,980	7,487	8,761	9,874	10,093
Cameron	80	571	207	514	74
Carbon	2,578	3,292	3,522	3,571	3,579
Centre	1,912	2,381	3,263	3,084	2,771
Chester	1,785	2,398	3,511	3,968	3,819
Clarion	1,578	2,117	2,595	2,596	2,790
Clearfield	2,655	5,340	7,827	6,777	5,678
Clinton	1,871	1,738	1,694	1,445	1,446
Columbia	2,285	2,882	3,399	3,496	3,188
Crawford	2,759	2,932	3,789	3,613	3,478
Cumberland	3,651	964	4,829	3,420	4,834
Dauphin	3,602	4,552	5,391	6,157	6,925
Delaware	3,812	4,929	5,596	5,769	6,087
Elk	1,857	1,588	2,297	3,180	2,564
Erie	830	2,676	7,345	4,854	4,890
Fayette	2,619	3,193	4,531	5,660	6,390
Forest	501	491	569	464	619
Franklin	2,788	2,804	2,311	2,828	2,983
Fulton	455	1,212	1,248	1,344	1,447
Greene	1,839	2,045	2,407	2,603	2,759
Huntingdon	2,173	2,941	3,406	3,830	3,455
Indiana	2,479	2,787	3,347	2,831	3,546
Jefferson	3,119	4,014	4,274	3,757	2,694
Juniata	119	198	<del>341</del>	868	911
Lackawanna	6,970	7,631	8,419	9,808	9,796
Lancaster	3,621	4,478	5,404	6,166	5,836
Lawrence	1,647	2,182	2,777	3,691	3,556
Lebanon	1,724	1,810	2,056	2,235	1,986
Lehigh	2,875	3,443	4,041	8,981	4,505
Luzerne	4,751	5,503	9,279	11,583	11,471
Lycoming	4,439	5,403	5,623	5,604	4,913
McKean	1,822	2,167	2,724	3,428	2,194



TABLE AI (CONTINUED)

NUMBER PERSONS EMPLOYED BY C. W. A., BY COUNTIES, BY WEEKS

	Week	Week	_Week	Week	.Week	
County	Ending	Ending	Ending	Ending	Ending	
	Dec. 28	Jan. 4	Jan. 11	Jan. 18	Jan. 25	
Mercer	4,741	5,950	6,313	6,566	6,665	
Mifflin	1,746	1,581	2,107	2,233	1,970	
Monroe	1,004	1,596	2,138	2,415	1,954	
Montgomery	3,658	4,689	5,534	6,126	6,217	
Montour	1,096	1,278	2,025	1,307	2,173	
Northampton	3,6 <b>23</b>	4,566	5,763	6,690	5,622	
Northumberland	5,111	6,698	7,109	7,413	6,992	
Perry	558	888	561	849	495	
Philadelphia	6,476	9,252	11,633	16,256	16,801	
Pike	570	570	665	691	641	
Potter	1,255	1,306	1,520	1,365	1,330	
Schuylkill.	2,925	4,210	6,070	7,557	8,357	
Snyder	739	928	1,371	1,612	1,594	
Somerset	5,447	5,920	5,498	5,073	4,926	
Sullivan	518	564	618	671	647	
Susquehanna	2,222	2,293	2,619	2,644	2,547	
Tioga	1,974	2,387	2,622	2,644	2,265	
Union	1,479	1,529	1,070	1,934	2,001	
Venango	1,925	2,091	3,188	3,113	3,210	
Warren	1,456	3,728	4,220	3,323	2,958	
Washington	1,478	2,400	4,054	5,353	5,496	
Wayne	1,328	1,195	1,483	1,408	1,528	
Westmoreland	3,161	5,397	8,676	9,381	9,213	
Wyoming	428	493	605	594	486	
York	5,014	5,579	6,517	9,156	9,113	
State Wide	4,199	5,537	5,653	11,615	7,321	
Total	179,091	224,036	282,784	319,387	311,443	



TABLE AI (CONTINUED)

NUMBER PERSONS EMPLOYED BY C. W. A., BY COUNTIES, BY WEEKS

	Week	Week	Week	Week	. Week	Week
County	Ending	Ending	Ending	Ending	Ending	Ending
	Feb. 1	Feb. 8	Feb. 15	Feb. 22	Mar. 1	Mar. 8
Adams	2,112	1,903	1,523	1,144	392	795
Allegheny	25,478	27,980	16,198	19,633	23,698	18,803
Armstrong	4,177	3,573	3,523	2,801	1,879	1,016
Beaver	6,716	5,297	4,510	5,211	2,370	3,245
Bedford	2,998	3,076	2,487	678	344	851
Berks	8,176	7,291	7,182	6,451	5,033	4,219
Blair	3,814	5,098	4,284	3,382	1,455	2,744
radford	2,061	2,008	1,578	1,460	902	1,368
Bucks	2,122	2,095	2,141	2,062	1,911	1,876
Butler	3,858	3,409	2,480	2,601	1,695	2,052
Cambria	10,746	7,751	5,307	3,848	1,378	2,335
ameron	168	485	377	454	372	325
Carbon	3,778	3,248	3,020	3,286	1,014	2,716
Centre	3,817	2,895	2,807	3,064	1,857	1,708
Chester	3,857	3,278	2,370	2,402	1,691	3,630
larion	2,850	2,166	1,387	1,355	700	947
Clearfield	5,464	4,987	4,878	4,033	1,740	2,369
Clinton	1,896	1,567	1,333	1,146	920	1,065
Columbia	2,861	2,134	1,922	1,789	860	583
rawford	3,297	3,305	2,151	2,485	1,457	1,911
umberland	4,018	5,548	3,576	3,165	1,726	1,098
Dauphin	7,950	5,380	5,590	4,772	3,398	3,484
Delaware	5,512	5,503	5,504	5,115	3,297	3,961
Elk	1,419	1,873	1,822	1,765	1,105	1,228
Erie	4,399	4,083	3,905	3,719	2,251	3,001
ayette	6,036	6,795	4,473	6,172	3,371	5,157
Forest	211	575	586	491	63	299
Franklin	2,860	2,294	2,338	1,974	1,129	1,307
Fulton	1,439	1,260	1,239	1,172	597	565
Freene	3,330	2,670	2,247	2,333	1,430	1,449
Huntingdon	4,676	3,348	3,122	2,346	1,461	1,759
Indiana	3,083	3,028	2,295	1,911	749	1,286
Jefferson	2,131	2,203	1,462	1,418	293	563
Juniata	884	750	<b>7</b> 53	738	106	315
Lackawanna	10,395	9,059	8,221	8,274	7,424	10,796
Lancaster	5,182	4,252	3,666	2,915	1,311	2,217
Lawrence	3,637	3,740	3,378	3,558	3,264	3,195
Lebanon	1,751	1,956	1,516	1,454	1,212	1,796
Lehigh	4,305	3,904	. 3,695	5,472	4,097	2,859



TABLE AI (CONTINUED)

NUMBER PERSONS EMPLOYED BY C. W. A., BY COUNTIES, BY WEEKS

	Week	Week	Week	Week	Week	Week
<del>-</del>	week Ending	End ing	Ending	Ending	Ending	Ending
ounty	Feb. 1	Feb. 8	Feb. 15	Feb. 22	Mar. 1	Mar.8
	Peor 1	1007				
n a o reno	11,251	11,373	10,262	9,805	8,801	9,687
uzerne Jycoming	4,330	4,095	3,428	2,645	1,848	1,272
cKean	1,957	3,844	2,591	2,651	1,189	1,423
ercer	5,767	6,320	6,000	7,905	3,700	3,592
ifflin	2,581	1,967	901	1,669	965	1,155
onroe	2,434	2,108	1,526	1,248	909	941
	5,432	3,982	4,565	4,774	2,636	4,464
Iontgomery Iontour	1,363	1,420	1,666	956	1,049	742
Northampton	6,211	5,617	5,760	5,296	4,561	5,185
Vor thumberland	6,039	8,932	4,633	2,380	1,710	1,426
	372	835	465	523	297	410
Perry	17,121	19,092	14,149	12,332	12,934	19,308
Philadelphia	592	482	556	496	293	168
Pike	1,380	1,694	1,052	1,141	• 513	367
Potter	6,235	5,675	5,466	5,563	4,905	5,409
Schuylkill	1,537	1,499	1,153	8 <b>68</b>	926	640
Snyder	3,418	4,994	4,289	4,303	1,553	1,984
Somerset	923	695	544	248	125	453
Sullivan	2,326	2,023	1,257	1,795	1,084	1,091
Susquehanna	2,520	2,322	2,292	1,802	819	<b>9</b> 58
Tioga		1,784	2,170	1,478	415	587
Union	1,991	2,575	2,268	2,466	1,276	1,433
Venango	2,834	2,818	2,083	1,974	1,664	1,889
Warren	1,827	4,476	2,808	3,010	3,254	3,203
Washington	1,012	1,355	556	1,303	1,015	1,121
Wayne	1,222	7,678	7,986	6,572	3,374	5,629
Westmoreland	9,928	522	409	435	335	393
Wyoming	543		6,183	4,144	2,081	1,796
York	6,762	8,008	2,295	1,102	1,073	1,412
State Wide	3,114	1,046	2,230			
TOTAL	286,561	280,998	230,159	216,933	155,256	179,031

TABLE AND (CONTINUED)

NUMBER PERSONS EMPLOYED BY G. W. A., BY COUNTIES, BY WEEKS

county	Week Ending Mar. 15	Week Ending Mar. 22	Week Ending Mar. 29	Week Ending Mar. 31	Total Man-Wooks
.dams	745	941	920	203	22, 251
llegheny	20,265	20,966	21,931	17,132	327,374
rmstrong	1,625	1,973	2,405	1,132	48,606
eaver	3,440	3,138	5,588	2,570	65,603
edford	5 <b>65</b>	1,201	1,577	64	35,565
erks	6,686	5,886	4,619	4,164	103,680
lair	2,679	2,858	2,779	1,547	64,723
radford	1,439	1,320	1,467	581,	26,270
ucks	2,645	2,061	2,167	884	29,804
utler	2,224	2,583	2,402	1,047	48,037
ambria	3,378	3,379	3,228	2,080	90.240
ameron	214	218	226	3	4,604
arbon	2,676	2,756	2,777	1,445	47,261
entre	2,466	1,459	1,968	29	40,417
hester	3,750	2,398	2,803	367	44,315
larion	861	929	1,039	406	25,730
learfield	2,925	2,924.	3,114	1,434	65,79
linton	1,194	1,148	1,154	165	22,968
olumbia	788	782	3,621	316	33,842
rawford	2,552	2,498	2,832	2,532	44,387
umberland	2,303	2,136	2,076	1,271	50,385
auphin	4,456	3,654	4,146	1,825	78,270
elaware	3,217	3,591	3,164	1,989	70,890
1k	1,274	1,385	598	10	26,059
rie	3,097	3,180	3,532	2,331	56,995
ayette	5,401	6.130	6,157	3,435	78,899
orest	334	321	394	231	6,733
ranklin	1,261	1,140	1,194	888	37,543
ulton	490	582	594	6	15,525
reene	958	1,451	1,447	31	32,697
untingdon	1,250	1,569	1,737	16	40,978
ndiana	1,457	1,914	2,914	781	39,256
	932	966	1,399	558	33,744
efferson	400	405	400	32	8,139
uniata	the second secon	10,337	9,925	6,745	143,267
ackawanna	10,811	3,426	4,198	1,535	61,809
Ancaster		3,097	3,863	1,974	47,472
ence	1,639	1,379	903	9	25,959
ebanon	1,624		3,317	2,650	63,295
ehigh	4,261	3,286	8,219	3,936	142,519
uzerne	9,906	10,233 2,256	2,597	229	57,790
ycoming	1,777	2,400	a, 001	ພພອ	0,1,00

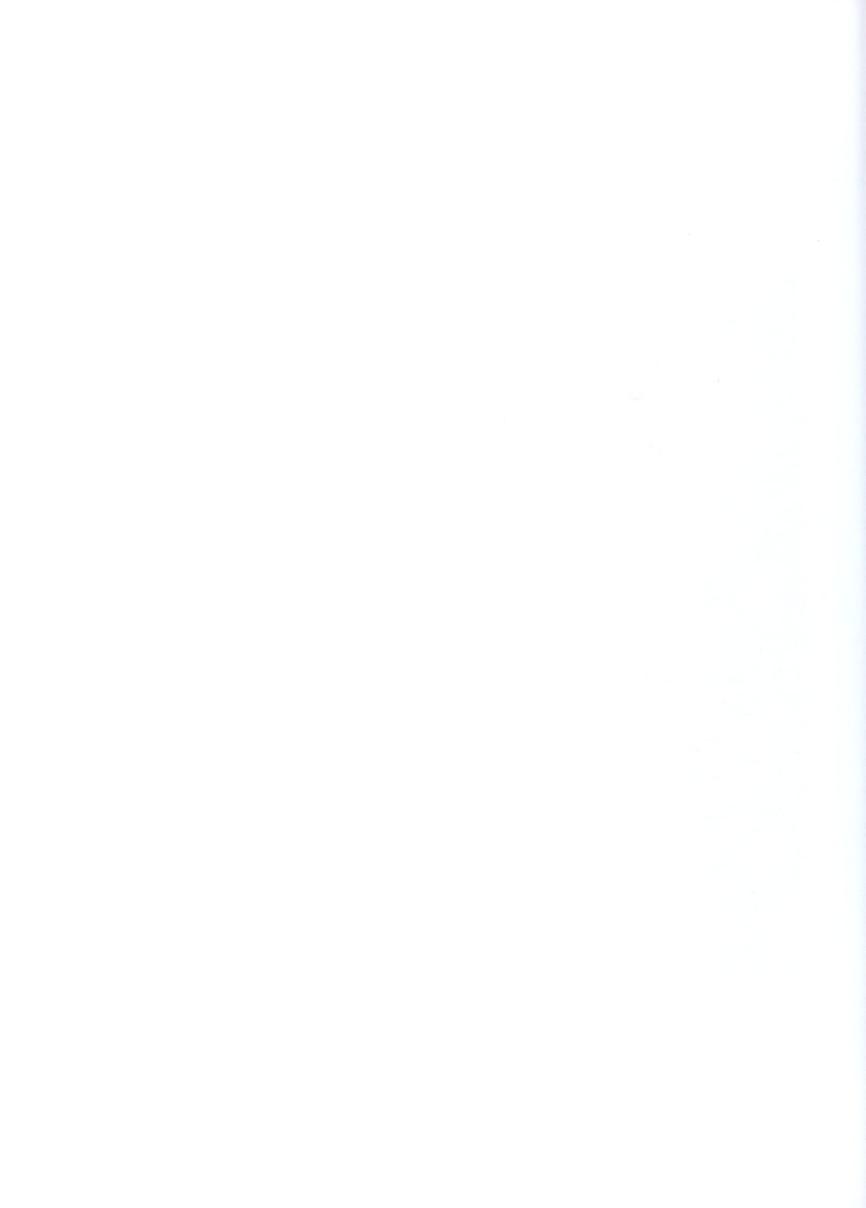


TABLE AI (CONTINUED)

NULBER PERSONS EMPLOYED BY C. W. A., BY COUNTIES, BY WEEKS

County	Week Ending Mar. 15	Week Ending Mar. 22	Week Ending Mar. 29	Week Ending Mar. 31	Total Man-Weeks
Mercer	5,757	5,084	4,827	118	87,570
Mifflin	877	1,036	981	335	24,667
Monroe	1,384	1,311	1,633	236	24,917
Montgomery	4,882	4,246	3,795	2,101	73,399
Montour	736	917	732	8	19,152
Northampton	4,648	4,950	4,559	3,770	81,565
Northumberland	1,401	1,479	1,661	946	68,495
Perry	350	500	451	0	8,659
Philadelphia	19,107	18,731	18,656	10,441	229,360
Pike	262	256	261	121	7,604
Potter	351	367	<b>3</b> 85	13	16,306
Schuylkill	5,007	4,759	4,832	3,495	84,863
Snyder	576	696	862	7	16,027
Somerset	1,997	2,260	3,015	1,284	63,115
Sullivan	320	214	359	4	7,728
Susquehanna	481	855	1,083	12	27,516
Tioga	941	1,125	1,085	137	30,024
Union	514	751	877	12	20,331
Venango	2,039	1,321	1,74?	968	34,874
Warren	1,785	2,310	1,744	21	37,748
Washington	6,125	3,577	3,551	1,539	53,460
Wayne	844	797	872	12	18,385
Westmoreland	5,679	7,014	5,806	1,569	102,051
Wyoming	191	500	437	10	7,349
York	2,976	3,705	3,548	1,658	87,211
State-Wide	4,154	6,581	6,241	1,268	73,658
Total	197,720	200,897	206,959	98,998	3,648,983



TABLE AII

SALARIES AND WAGES PAID BY C.W.A., BY COUNTIES, BY WEEKS

	Week	Week	Week	Meek
Counties	Ending	Ending	Ending	Ending
	Nov. 23	Nov. 30	Dec. 7	Dec. 14
Adams	\$ 349.00	\$ 251.79	\$ 1,282,67	3 3,396.51
Allegheny	2,542,30	19,611,40	45,120.49	53,920.78
Armstrong	000.00	164.73	5,436.09	15,430.24
Beaver	000.00	000.00	2,137.23	9,191.74
Bedford	297.11	1.414.33	5,517.03	11,026.41
Berks	1,924.00	3,096.55	14,374.05	26,507.54
Blair	1,942.08	2,124.53	6,856.74	20,340.33
Bradford	761.95	2,595.40	5,015.97	5,502.58
Bucks	00,00	000.00	878.41	3,025.10
Butler	11.52	158.00	5,682.83	14,709.86
Cambria	1,480,82	2,601.10	3,893.64	18,837.67
Cameron	00.00	000.00	826.00	1,287.04
Carbon	14,42	75.39	2,343.67	12,645.05
Centre	2,840.06	6,019.98	11,189.09	13,821.58
Chester	49.63	121.75	2,042.79	11,206.58
Clarion	002,00	17.50	1,700.00	4,963.55
Clearfield	00,00	62.67	3,665.72	8,363.82
Clinton	171.92	265.81	3,784.30	11,864.04
Columbia	000,00	000.00	2,056.31	8,330.96
Crawford	1,117,25	1,209,00	2,946,50	7,280.80
Cumberland	1,568.75	2,043.25	15,745.75	28,684.72
Dauphin	419,68	1,598.20	14,131.19	29,767.95
Delaware	16.67	58,15	13,400.59	822.56
Elk	173.00	740.49	1,104.45	4,791.31
Erie	41.72	125.18	4,431.12	5,028.08
Fayette	2,025.46	2,204.04	3,6897,37	10,104.78
Forest	00,00	51.50	622.90	634.12
Franklin	3,347.20	9,279.95	15,918.74	19,736.23
Fulton	000.00	000.00	1,601.92	6,214.48
Greene	000,00	235.50	3,951.95	13,017.76
Huntingdon	000.00	115.95	2,423.34	12,394.77
Indiana	15.00	<b>3</b> 5.00	7,240.27	18,720.71
Jefferson	986,75	1,153.00	2,133.09	10,876.57
Juniata	000.00	000,00	2,008.84	3,333.12
Lackawauna	1,666.90	1,377.00	6,461.06	27,967.60
Lancaster	000.00	91.93	3,129.96	15,916.43
Lawrence	1,031.96	2,288.09	5,949.64	8,216.39
Lebanon	631.00	742.90	2,499.59	7,817.44
Lehigh	345.6 <b>8</b>	837 : 45	2,590.64	9,763.63
Luzerne	416.40	2,780.50	14,923.75	20,202.26
Lycoming	2,772.38	3,000.91	8,620.22	24,451.57
McKean	202.50	606.00	1,613.35	5,677.42



TABLE AII (CONTINUED)

SALARIES AND WAGES PAID BY C.W.A., BY COUNTIES, BY WEEKS

	Week	Week	Week	Week
County	Ending	Ending	Ending	Ending
	Nov. 23	Nov. 30	Dec. 7	Dec. 14
Mercer	\$8,315.59	\$11,449.95	\$15,828.25	\$20,787.72
Mifflin	000.00	144.73	2,033.53	4,021.17
Monroe	1,221,80	3,089.54	4,474.80	5,202.18
Montgomery	3,515.00	5,990.77	11,005.07	14,731.66
Montour	504.00	589.00	1,302.84	4,329.43
Northampton	58 <b>2.</b> 12	407.02	2,959.98	14,071.04
Northumberland	261.43	685.75	2,199.28	10.792.78
Perry	000.00	000.00	453.78	3,209.97
Philadelphia	<b>89.</b> 68	278.54	3,713.33	30,548.16
Pike	147.20	314.50	1,189.60	3,474.10
Potter	000.00	751.55	3,414.40	8,167.04
Schuylkill	52.88	241.92	6,007.73	13,452.31
Snyder	44.25	97.50	108.25	4,030.27
Somerset	2,573,39	3,728.22	5,168.31	16,879.17
Sullivan	76.66	343.58	766.47	1,705.98
Susquehanna	107.30	350.30	2,375.65	9,053.83
Tioga	189.10	319.20	5,042.44	10,534.08
Union	000.00	000.00	677.25	4,550.86
Venango	1,655.75	2,311.25	2,419.37	4,027.65
Warren	613.61	1,598.65	3,373.69	10,046.12
Washington	28.00	271.15	2,534.34	6,034.97
Wayne	2,202.20	3,274.50	5,011.40	6,499.10
Westmoreland	32.21	458.50	6,247.36	16,658.16
Wyoming	000.00	44.00	1,203.35	2,804.10
York	52.53	549.46	16,057.27	36,076.25
State-Wide	1,162.72	2,508.77	13,874.49	65,571.33
TOTAL	\$52,590.72	\$109,531.77	\$308,063.49	\$873,071.71



TABLE AII (CONTINUED)

SALARIES AND WAGES PAID BY C.W.A., BY COUNTIES, BY WEEKS

Counties	Week Ending	Week Ending	Week Ending	Weok Ending
	Dec. 21	Dec. 28	Jan. 4	Jan. 11
Adams	\$ 11,371.24	\$ 13,089.78	\$ 16,923.12	\$ 21,595.60
Allegheny	87,174.27	122,729.64	190,171.21	308,651.68
Armstrong	25,346.58	49,058.94	34,365.43	46,491.82
3eave <b>r</b>	25,246.26	39,223.75	62,470,95	78,308.76
Bedford	32,060.94	27,746.33	37,423.98	34,946.54
Berks	43,440.07	55,514.28	86,090.97	102,173.27
Blair	35,053.97	30,871.22	62,114.81	71,018.44
Bradford	11,936.67	14,167.82	16,313.35	19,989.88
Bucks	9,149,43	10,660.59	19,345.54	29,173.68
Butler	23,035.92	24,447.35	38,348.55	46,662.09
Cambria	31,916.49	46,898.63	84,035.70	94,367.77
Cameron	917.40	583.00	8,192.21	2,728.95
Carbon	26,767.96	27,454.78	41,086.89	45,609.01
Centre	22,990.03	19,573.86	28,910.83	44,119.44
Chester	11,833.19	19,304.06	28,859.21	44,882.72
larion	6,899.98	17,932.59	26,865.CO	29,545.69
Clearfield	26,347.32	30,361.86	57,416.21	92,875.26
Clinton	19,931.25	19,717.69	21,858.89	21,518.89
Columbia	18,998.54	24,715.75	34,663.87	42,962.58
Crawford	19,337.72	34,723.98	44,305.20	49,794.73
Cumberland	25,105.44	45,724.45	13,122.47	70,141.07
Dauphin	47,903.11	49,613.79	75,156.47	94,067.42
Delaware	25, 285, 37	47,558.06	68,387.96	79,324.70
Elk	17,298.71	22,882.21	21,838.43	32,007.14
Erie	24,329.42	14,032.52	37,447.24	110,467.68
Fayette	18,731,75	26,186.40	44,207.66	58,441.31
Forest	5,063.66	6,075.54	6,902.50	8,399.11
Franklin	29,974.47	27,385.90	37,048.91	29,177.99
Fulton	9,915.41	3,271.99	16,381.92	12,577.28
Greene	20,777.79	14,733.26	20,953.03	26,770.95
Huntingdon	24,229.23	20,778.53	34,440.72	32,896.82
Indiana	25,918.21	25,720.72	32,969.61	39,246.84
Jefferson	26,326.20	32,357.25	49,270.67	52,369.77
Juniata	1,532.14	773.17	1,736.67	2,438.76
Lackawanna	64,153.79	92,713.70	115,342.29	124,174.97
Lancaster	27,516.56	31,239,48	59,531.32	67,386.73
Lawrence	12,711.55	19,591.46	33,323.20	43,328.23
Lebanon	15,297.35	20,344.62	26,060.91	26,755.36
Lehigh	22,179.96	32,192.86	48,284,29	61,274.58
Luzerne	32,508.51	61,621.55	76,296.29	118,995.82
Lycoming	33,251.73	41,468.89	65,216.04	67,374.57
McKean	13,686.91	22,023.59	27,891.41	37,556.26



TABLE ALL (CONTINUED)

SALARTES AND WAGES PAID BY C.W.A., BY COUNTIES, BY WEEKS

	Week	Week	Week	Week
Counties	Ending	Ending	Ending	Ending
	Dec. 21	Dec. 28	Jan. 4.	Jan. 11.
Mercer	\$ 44,588.57	\$ 59,817.31	<b>\$ 77,376.21</b>	\$ 85,460.53
Mifflin	17,430.23	15,303.91	17,798.52	23,352.79
Monroe	7,291.57	10,888.79	20,534.60	27,976.50
Montgomery	29,270.63	35,979.81	62,181.96	75,238.56
Montour	8,920.48	9,674.25	13,314.22	23,563.77
Northampton	26,327.59	44,091.94	65,247.89	79,173,01
Northumberland	36,962.78	52,123,28	76,838.75	82,537.73
Perry	5,167.46	4,650.34	9,262,25	6,239.00
Philadelphia	57,554.02	93,817.55	147,916.20	209,702.02
Pike	4.961.15	6,506.25	6,506.25	8,669.47
Potter	13,697,72	14,408.32	16,173.48	18,995.39
Schuylkill	28,916.60	34,722,14	49,744.65	84,925.33
Snyder	6,679,10	7,563.14	11,076.86	15,541.64
Somerset	49,361.31	63,352,59	76,410.48	67,579.21
Sullivan	4,266,10	4,331.67	5,451.88	5,957.34
Susquehanna	19,614.06	22,086.16	25,418.65	29,544.99
Tioga	16,660.46	15,319.32	22,576.79	23,840.17
Union	13,019.58	13,549.59	18,845.36	10,473.62
Venango	16,435.87.	23,401.24	30,448.22	45,235.88
Warren	27,514.46	16,024.79	51,078.08	60,329.16
Washington	14,088,43	13,579.42	29,114.22	49,918.17
Wayne	9,290.35	14,390.82	16,005.46	20,605.45
Westmoreland	33,686.34	35,302.77	69,212.39	117,215.14
Wyoming	4,232.25	3,520.45	5,476.63	7,270.47
York	52,084.14	53,822.56	72,156.16	76,877.71
State-Wide	109,269.55	78,398.80	115,798.60	118,298.18
TOTAL		\$ 2,033,693.05	\$2,963,536.69	\$ 3,797,111.39



TABLE A II (CONTINUED)

SALARIES AND WAGES PAID BY C. W. A. BY COUNTIES, BY WEEKS

	Week	Week	Week	Week
Counties	Ending	Ending	Ending	Ending
	Jan. 18	Jan. 25	Feb. 1	Feb. 8
dams	\$ 25,014.47	\$ 16,250.41	\$14,349.25	\$ 17,138.56
llegheny	398,661.05	424.077.19	329,663.11	387,020.31
Armstrong	53,796,73	33,986.15	29,820.51	27,262.51
Beaver	85,228.06	4,177.60	63,041.78	58,446.13
Bedford	36,163.05	19,312.49	22,010.38	18,720.91
Berks	116,104.98	81,988.66	77,272.35	77,660.97
Blair	75,101.79	52,900.14	42,832.28	51,408.59
Bradford	22,601.98	15,699.53	13,539.00	13,554.00
Bucks	33,580.33	21,354.83	19,215.52	20,496.18
Butler	54,448.56	35,886.37	26,487.52	25,632.14
Cambria	113,518.61	96,728.63	87,960.09	72,043,42
Cameron	9,293.93	85 <b>5.8</b> 8	1,341.01	4,002.31
Carbon	50,816.94	33,448.61	30,110.86	31,558.40
Centre	40,699.39	25,534.87	31,220.67	28,537.91
Chester	55,115.03	33,775.26	28,087.32	34,644.75
Clarion	26,716.53	19,462.38	21,555.97	15,599.20
Clearfield	82,375.57	44,555.73	41,194.68	36,834.83
Clinton	11,769.42	11,804.42	15,176.33	13,636.06
Columbia	44,241.83	24,847.21	20,551.91	16,035.34
rawford	54,365.47	31,794.40	29,685.00	30,859.71
Cumberland	46,432.61	51,624.52	42,992.23	72,552.68
Dauphin	108,589.71	100,815.79	117,855.02	77,490.49
Delaware	85,046.84	68,924.60	62,413.04	64,416.34
Elk	43,982.09	21,577.19	12,092.17	18,404.77
Erie	75,235.65	57,849.64	49,062.65	49,122.37
fayette	77,597.40	56,113.24	52,662.44	62,316.02
Forest	8,639.91	4,739.96	1,439.70	4,411.00
Franklin	36,586. <b>30</b>	24,588.27	22,586.81	19,542.85
Fulton	9,454.96	8,271.45	8,078.50	6,838.19
Feene	29,336.67	18,909.67	19,547.66	18,440.61
Huntingdon	41,863.78	24,007.77	66,264.07	22,850.37
Indiana	35,595.87	32,541.89	26,997.47	24,418.46
Jefferson	45,414.04	21,201.08	16,926.99	17,488.32
Juniata	8,627.65	5,564.62	5,004.28	4,250.28
Lackawanna	144,965.61	110,328.36	109,688.83	105,241.27
Lancaster	69,873.46	48,386.00	42,322.91	40,070.02
Lawrence	53,418.13	41,825.62	45,478.8 <b>7</b>	50,541.83
Lebanon	28,485.68	19,034.49	15,813.28	8,172.35
Lehigh	129,061.88	52,673,64	50,867.40	47,472.23
Luzerne	169,566.47	128,923.04	123,854.80	140,144.99
Lycoming	65,871.72	42,180.77	37,088.19	36,026.70
McKean	47,041.17	22,444.51	15,650.88	32,038.40



TABLE A II (CONTINUED)

SALARIES AND WAGES PAID BY C. W. A., BY COUNTIES, BY WEEKS

	Weak	Week	Week	Week
Counties	Ending	Ending	Ending.	Ending
	Jan. 18	Jan. 25	Feb. 1	Feb. 8
Mercer	\$ 83,033.91	\$ 65,192.36	\$ 50,107.04	\$ 68,206.77
Mifflin	27,941.35	14.744.30	14,974.88	13,690.32
Monroe	25,649.73	20,431.77	22,364.41	20,473.14
Montgomery	84,277.42	64,490.60	49,657.50	57,329.33
Montour	19,905.05	20,159.35	12,387.61	13,254.01
Vorthampton	99,780.78	82,655.47	66,638,89	70,266.94
Northumberland	86,032.25	52,404.48	47,039.32	80,303.08
Perry	8,722,29	3,555,32	2,578.54	4,324.47
Philadelphia	305,293.97	267,380.86	265,235,49	362,922.40
Pike	9,412.05	4,486.28	4,362,45	3,449.85
Potter	16,749.79	10,290.63	10,277.32	13,190.45
Schuylkill	108,447.23	101,967.58	74,265.45	70,743.17
Snyder	17,753.18	12,148.95	10,213.73	11,180.92
Somerset	59,510.61	38,609.30	35,975.40	38,632.17
Sullivan	6,675.43	3,565.84	3,809.64	4,071.90
Susquehanna	29,876.53	16,544.94	14,672.13	12,846.92
Tioga	24,674.66	13,198.25	14,177.44	13,151.76
Union	23,975.33	13,350,71	14,378.82	12,918.98
Venango	41,252.29	33,062.75	29,769.16	26,813.15
Warren	46,404.41	25,308.39	15,347.16	23,840.33
Washington	73,412.09	55,309.53	7,235.25	44,486.20
Wayne	17,920.80	14,096.16	10,281.12	11,043.85
Westmoreland	127,223.37	85,795.15	88,600.07	82,945.73
Wyoming	6,897.46	3,578.79	4,914.35	3,621.09
York	103,833,24	75,592.77	49,916.65	61,880.38
State-Wide	212,304.34	108,019.33	70,567.60	23,717.57

TOTAL \$4,417,260.88 \$3,194,906.74 \$2,879,551.15 \$3,052,647.65

TABLE AII (Continued)

SALARIES AND WAGES PAID BY C.W.A. BY COUNTIES, BY WEEKS

	Week	Week	Week	Week
Counties	Ending	Ending	Ending	Ending
	Feb. 15	Feb. 22	Mar. 1	Mar. 8
Adams	\$ 10,579.84	\$ 7,677.04	\$ 3,526.66	\$ 5,794.65
Allegheny	338,674.73	279,523.03	145,583.75	240,301.37
Armstrong	22,119.00	18,354.57	12,843.63	6,721.63
Beavor	40,594.87	44,669.95	11,851.18	33,515.46
Bedford	12,271.57	5,376.64	2,623.48	6,230.89
Berks	69,405.54	56,761.46	41,633.34	39,491.92
Blair	35,794.5 <b>3</b>	36,825.92	9,654.43	23,516.70
Bradford	10,023.64	9,145.37	5,243.03	8,464.76
Bucks	19,265.72	16,474.58	12,531.01	15,975.01
Butler	15,321.38	18,316.86	6,431.97	17,101.81
Cambria	46,797.04	35,140.85	10,599.56	20,017.07
Cameron	3,096.40	4,334.60	2,048.20	2,164.72
Carbon	32,359.74	33,972.24	4,581.51	29,764.89
Centre	25,485,25	27,556.54	14,128.16	13,618.58
Chester	20,556.60	21,328.17	14,818.20	35,079.80
Clarion	10,135.35	10,098.22	5,288.28	7,864.72
Clearfield	39,285.44	26,614.60	8,929.39	16,383.92
Clinton	11,073.77	10,223.36	4,519.35	7,664.83
Columbia	15,317.53	11,700.12	6,829.22	2,887.91
Crawford	17,281.98	22,723.51	8,914.82	17,666.83
Cumberland	41,502.32	35,538.98	22,012.08	9,278.27
Dauphin	76,634.18	69,101.70	57,655.05	52,497.44
Delaware	62,32 <b>7.</b> 57	44,239.62	17,850.53	36,502.89
Elk	16,038.17	16,406.21	8,169.57	10,540.74
Erie	41,625.09	42,178.57	15,189.58	29,648.77
Fayette	44,175.18	53,414.89	25,484.28	47,997.10
Forest	4,416.35	3,817.96	399,28	2,314.40
Franklin	17,149.91	14,701.43	6,752. <b>7</b> 4	11,293.59
Fulton	6,517.14	6,673.28	2,564.70	4,167.04
Greene	12,519.87	14,064.30	5,996.37	10,265.42
Huntingdon	21,095.01	16,527.11	9,660.16	13,702.05
Indiana	16,433.09	14,740.39	5,022.76	8,859.18
Jefferson	9,759.94	7,218.22	1,585.93	4,660.33
Juniata	4,134.45	3,858.98	852.56	1,883.31
Lackawanna	78,248.54	93,245.42	52,032.49	122,042.92
Lancaster	32,229.50	21,754.68	7,939.49	16,860.46
Lawrence	39,695.57	46,827.03	31,416.81	44,055.26
Lebanon	13,990.83	11,764.98	9,917.42	11,977.92
Lehigh	41,943.35	42,540.79	34,933.23	21,667.09
Luzerne	108,448.45	74,413.29	60,320,41	134,874.48
Lycoming	27,610.70	24,228.13	16,596.91	11,222.56
McKean	21,239.51	21,010.86	9,868.97	13,380.45



TABLE AII (Continued)

SALARIES AND WAGES PAID BY C.W.A. BY COUNTIES, BY WEEKS

	Week	Week	Week	Week
Counties	Ending	Ending	Ending	Ending
	Feb. 15	Feb. 22	Mar. 1	Mar. 8
Adams	\$ 10,579.84	\$ 7,677.04	\$ 3,526.66	\$ 5,794.65
Allegheny	338,674.73	279,523.03	145,583.75	240,301.37
Armstrong	22,119.00	18,354.57	12,843.63	6,721.63
Beaver	40,594.87	44,669.95	11,851.18	33,515.46
Bedford	12,271.57	5,376.64	2,623.48	6,230,89
Berks	69,405.54	56,761.46	41,633.34	39,491.92
Blair	35,794.53	36,825.92	9,654.43	23,516.70
Bradford	10,023.64	9,145.37	5,243.03	8,464.76
Bucks	19,265.72	16,474.58	12,531.31	15,975.01
Butler	15,321.38	18,316.86	6,431.97	14,101.81
Cambria	46,797.04	35,140.85	10,599.56	20,017.07
Cameron	3,096.40	4,334.60	2,048.20	2,164.72
Carbon	32,359.74	33,972.24	4,581.51	29,764.89
Centre	25,485,25	27,556.54	14,128.16	13,618.58
Chester	20,556.60	21,328.17	14,818.20	35,079.80
Clarion	10,135,35	10,098.22	5,288.28	7,864.72
Clearfield	39,285.44	26,614.60	8,929.39	16,383.92
Clinton	11,073.77	10,223.36	4,519.35	7,664.83
Columbia	15,317.53	11,700.12	6,829.22	2,887.91
Crawford	17,281,98	22,723.51	8,914.82	17,666.83
Cumberland	41,502.32	35,538.98	22,012.08	9,278.27
Dauphin	76,634.18	69,101.70	57,655.05	52,497.44
Delaware	62,327.57	44,239.62	17,850.53	36,502.89
Elk	16,088.17	16,406.21	8,169.57	10,540.74
Erie	41,625.09	42,178.57	15,189.58	29,648.77
Fayette	44,175.18	53,414.89	25,484.28	47,997.10
Forest	4,416.35	3,817.96	399.28	2,314.40
Franklin	17,149.91	14,701.43	6,752.74	11,293.59
Fulton	6,517.14	6,673.28		4,167.04
Greene	12,519.87	14,064.30	5,996.37	10,265.42
Huntingdon	21,095.01	16,527.11	9,660.16	13,702.05
Indiana	16,433.09	14,740.39		8,859.18
Jefferson	9,759.94	7,218.22	the state of the s	4,660.33
Juniata	4,134.15	3,858.98		1,883.33
Lackawanna	78,248.54	93,245.42		122,042.92
Lancaster	32,229.50	21,754.68		16,860.46
Lawrence	39,695.57	46,827.03		44,055.26
Lebanon	13,990.83	11,764.98		11,977.92
Lehigh	41,943.35	42,540.79		21,667.09
Luzerne	108,448.45	74,413.29		134,874.48
Lycoming	27,610.70	24,228.13		11,222.5
McKean	21,239,51	21,010.86	9,868.97	13,380.4



TABLE AII (Continued)

SALARIES AND WAGES PAID BY C.W.A. BY COUNTIES, BY WEEKS

Coun ties	Week Ending Feb.15	Week Ending Feb.22	Woek Ending Mar. I	Week Ending Mar. 8
Mercer	\$ 51,506.64	\$ 72,482.25	\$21,913.48	\$ 32,401.59
Mifflin	6,840.07	10,307.56	3,827.35	6,600.76
Monroe	14,972.72	12,627.64	8,890,60	9,746.84
Montgomery	46,850.80	40,411.90	21,414.67	50,000.21
Montour	3,706.11	9,278.54	6,013.16	7,127.60
Northampton	69,597.41	67,110.36	33,291.85	60,619.83
Northumberland	35,950.31	27,498.22	12,355.58	15,353.77
Perry	3,242,51	2,713.11	1,162.52	2,149.06
Philadelphia	252,892.86	209,904.69	149,368.61	264,194.38
Pike	3,970.45	3,972.53	1,761.10	1,515.95
Potter	7,493.33	8,171.69	3,655.77	3,334.91
Schuylkill	61,259.66	64,508.69	35,186.41	51,402.22
Snyder	7,635,82	5,098.71	3,638.23	4,267.46
Somerset	32,189.49	33,426.79	10,861.20	18,682.00
Sullivan	3,217.10	1,438.16	763.77	2,755.32
Susquehanna	7,702,94	10,642,88	4,959.05	6,578.38
Tioga	12,669.36	9,984.43	4,720.05	6,233,28
Union	10,894.90	10,104.71	2,333.54	3,660.03
Venango	20,372.47	19,056.23	6,686.39	13,310.10
Warren	17,137.42	16,371.83	11,350.89	14,617.87
Washington	26,638.73	25,700.38	18,433.06	34,268.02
Wayne	3,925.86	11,160.11	7,445.21	7,649.05
Westmoreland	62,016.48	62,437.26	20,126.96	53,261.16
Wyoming	2,613.05	3,027.75	2,221.11	2,047.80
York	47,819.88	28,672,53	9,339.65	12,086.05
State-Wide	31,247.85	18,081.61	29,916.90	34,463.30
TOTAL	.\$2,377,587.66	2,159,275.01	1,167,437.60	1,888,240.08



TABLE AII (Continued)

SALARIES AND WAGES PAID BY C.W.A. BY COUNTIES, BY WEEKS

	Heek	Week	Week	
ounties	Ending	Ending	Ending	
0.0110100	Mar. 15	Mar. 22	Mar. 29	
dams	\$ 6,198.76	\$ 7,599.97	\$ 7,476.65	
llegheny	298,598.98	332,091.99	330,065.96	
rmstrong	11,772,76	18,006.14	23,253.80	
eaver	39,953.50	35,496.83	<b>~27</b> ,275.47	
edford	5,225.01	11,656.87	12,103.51	
erks	71,870.95	72,774.99	57,393.23	
lair	31,082.53	37,718.04	33,941.94	
radford	9,485.76	8,532.05	10,490.45	
ucks	23,551.26	22,178.44	25,355.07	
Butler	20,900.39	22,991.57	26,341.25	
ambria	34,384.95	39,608.79	36,516.88	
ameron	1,529.10	1,593.34	2,370.45	
Carbon	30,901.74	37,490.44	34,290.42	
Centre	16,756.76	12,788.94	18,482.73	
hester	44,859.59	27,206.38	33,548.07	
Clarion	9,808.02	8,242.45	8,699.77	
Clearfield	23,232.74	23,626.99	26,169.05	
Clinton	9,814.14	9,563.83	11,275.16	
Columbia	7,379.08	7,236,48	49,550.05	
Crawford	25,677.41	24,498.85	26,339.37	
Cumberland	34,373.99	26,309.15	34,433.47	
Dauphin	77,176.89	52,944.68	47,971.80	
Delaware	33,199.36	41,125.41	36,039.69	
Elk	11,717.88	12,875.30	<b>B</b> ,627.09	
Erie	35,122.96	38,035.54	39,578.91	
Fayette	65,077.03	81,633.65	77,701.57	
Forest	2,592.50	2,610.64	3,718.90	
Franklin	10,502.83	11,290.76	13,443.61	
Fulton	3,897.60	5,293.90	3,700.72	
Greene	5,991.03	10,418.21	10,508.22	
Huntingdon	12,267.49	15,207.40	17,180.96	
Indiana	12,012,36	14,918.02	24,057.00	
Jefferson	7,015.47	9,240.07	11,620.61	
Juniata	2,124.52	2,484.75	3,024.63	
Lackawanna	132,968.94	126,720.98	125,667.72	
Lancaster	21,949.83	29,878.36	41,327.25	
	37,039.56	41,410.26	47,453.68	
Lawrence	18,578.42	17,560.11	11,725.49	
Lebanon	45,403.21	37,230.29	36,853.49	
Lehigh	121,841.14	120,014.27	94,501.62	
Luzerne	16,833.55	21,869.17	23,071.60	
Lycoming McKean	14,948.92	16,975.21	19,146.39	

TABLE A II (CONTINUED)

SALARIES AND WAGES PAID BY C.W.A. BY COUNTIES, BY WEEKS

:	Week	Week .	Week
Counties	Ending	Ending	Ending
	March 15	Mar. 22	Mar. 29
Mercer	\$ 69,620.64	\$ 67,041.45	\$ 61,374.96
Mifflin	5,649.49	7,257.21	6,948.60
Monroe	14,879.99	16,476.97	20,380.78
Montgomery	56,157.73	5 <b>3,</b> 705.58	51,556.42
Montour	7,753.92	8,252.02	7,942.31
Northampton	65,866.82	71,289.83	70,198.70
Northumberland	17,714.35	16,090.29	20,393.46
Perry	1,844.84	2,864.00	3,131.17
Philadelphia	270,335.85	285,423.37	302,851.80
Pike	1,981.82	989.15	2,400.30
Potter	2,777.80	2,685.49	3,488.85
Schuylkill	63,280.03	62,777.42	61,513.43
Snyder	3,757.27	5,316.28	6,954.72
Somerset	17,539.91	22,578.79	27,602.87
Sullivan	2,069.86	1,329.42	2,480.56
Susquehanna	3,364.42	5,413.18	8,118.83
Tioga	6,387.87	7,758.08	8,505.21
Union	4,671.34	7,100.91	8,192.99
Venango	19,772.64	15,175.96	20,277.03
Warren	15,636.34	20,502,49	17,239.75
Washington	61,727.87	46,449.81	38,826.25
Wayne	5,823,56	6,720.11	8,248.34
Westmoreland	62,693.55	63,831.34	64,575.14
Wyoming	1,427.04	3,484.28	3,334.82
York	25,544.17	41,031.43	36,135.37
State-Wide	81,463.43	123,598.71	122,147.96
TOTAL	\$ 2,335,371.46	\$ 2,462,092.18	\$ 2,516,024.32



TABLE AII (CONTINUED)

SALARIES AND WAGES PAID BY C.W.A. BY COUNTIES, BY WEEKS

	Week	Total		
Counties	Ending	Nov. 18, 1933 to		
	Mar. 31	Mar. 31, 1934		
		,		
Adams	\$1,406.01	\$ 191,851.98		
Allegheny	177,396.10	4,511,578.74		
Armstrong	8,582.89	442,814.15		
Beaver	24,103.8	684,933.39		
Bedford	254.75	302,382.22		
Berks	34,833.20	1,130,292.32		
Blair	25,466,02	686,565.03		
Bradford	4,015,97	207,079.16		
Bucks	2,766.75	304,977.45		
Butler	8,907.00	429,822.94		
Cambria	16,779.97	894,127.68		
Cameron	20.00	46,884.54		
Carbon	10,944.35	516,237.31		
Cent <b>re</b>	250 <b>.31</b>	404,534.98		
Chester	3,385.75	470,704.85		
Clarion	3,896.36	235,291.56		
Clearfield	10,762.94	599,058.74		
Clinton	1,074.04	216,707.50		
Columbia	3,047.33	341,352.52		
Crawford	26,229.79	476,752.32		
Cumberland	11,626.09	630,812.29		
Dauphi <b>n</b>	14,960.01	1,166,348.57		
Delaware	15,972.90	802,912.85		
Elk	81.83	279,398.75		
Erie	18,429,02	686,981.71		
Fayette	33,342.13	843,105.70		
Forest	1,993.03	68,842.96		
Franklin	7,891.52	368,200.01		
Fulton	43.92	116,464.40		
Greene	<b>3</b> 33 <b>. 5</b> 0	257,771.77		
Huntingdon	145.76	388,051.29		
Indiana	7,506.87	372,969.72		
Jefferson	4,612.98	332,217.28		
Juniata	75,75	53,708.48		
Lackawanna	56,740,73	1,691,749.12		
Lancaster	10,331.78	587,736.15		
Lawrence	12,487.01	618,090.14		
Lebanon	34.15	267,204.29		
Lehigh	28,217.21	746,353.08		
Luzerne	27,473,90	1,632,121.94		
Lycoming	1,514.50	570,270.81		
McKean	3,940.81	346,943.52		



TABLE AII (CONTINUED)

SALARIES AND WAGES PAID BY C.W.A., BY COUNTIES, BY WEEKS

		Total
	Week	Nov. 18, 1933 to
counties	Ending	NOV. 10, 1990 00
,00111105	Mar. 31	Mar. 31, 1934
	A 750 00	\$ 967,258.11
Mercer	\$ 752.89	200,998.12
Mifflin	2,131,35	268,868,02
Monroe	1,293.65	830,081,56
Montgomery	16,315.94	178,033.67
Montour	56.00	1,019,123.11
Northampton	28,945.64	681,919.92
Northumberland	8,383.03	65,270.63
Perry	0.00	3,616,525,84
Philadelphia	137,102.06	71,265,65
Pike	1,195.20	157,821.13
Potter	97.20	1,005,044.75
Schuylkill	31,630.50	133,169.20
Snyder	62.92	631,664.97
Somerset	11,003.76	35,108.01
Sullivan	31.33	229,348,94
Susquehanna	77.80	217,270.19
Tioga	1,328.24	172,723.10
Union	114.58	379,395,35
Venango	7,912.85	394,491.81
Warren	156.37	559,934.66
Washington	11,878.68	181,683,44
	89.99	1,067,718.31
Wayne Westmoreland	15,399.23	61,797.62
	78,83	809,320.77
Wyoming	9,792.57	1,375,578.19
York State-Wide	15,167.15	1,070,070,10
Stare-Mine	# OFC 55	\$ 41,253,619.28
Total	\$ 922,876.55	Ψ ,

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